

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## WOODROW WILSON URGES DEMOCRATS TO INDORSE COURT

Urges Party to Back Mr. Harding's Plan and Thwart Battalion of Reservationists

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
WASHINGTON, June 18.—Woodrow Wilson is advising Democratic Senators who seek his counsel to support President Harding's proposal for American admission to the World Court. The announcement, which this writer can make on the highest authority, is of special significance in view of the report that 28 Republicans have now pledged themselves to support Senator Lodge's "strong" reservations to the Harding-Hughes proposal.

Mr. Wilson, as his letter to Arthur B. Rouse (D.), Representative from Kentucky, stated, would prefer unconditional American entry into the World Court. But he is telling his Democratic friends that the terms on which President Harding would enter are better than no entry at all. If they follow Mr. Wilson's counsel, Democratic senators will vote for the Harding-Hughes program. With the Republicans, who are ready to do so, its passage ought to be assured in the form the Administration desires, despite opposition of the Lodge battalion of reservationists, if the President decides to make a fight for the original Hughes project, unmodified.

**Wilson Power at Convention**  
As 1924 approaches and the country is canvassing the men and measures that will be conspicuous in the next campaign, Woodrow Wilson's interest in them grows. Those more intimate political friends who see him nowadays find him taking no assertive position, nor comporting himself as if he still were the leader of the Democratic party. His influence at the Democratic national convention, ready at all times to veto the ambitions of men or the adoption of measures that run violently counter to "Wilson policies."

Mr. Wilson emphasizes to all his callers that as far as 1924 is concerned he is variously more in "principles than in persons." There is no "Wilson candidate" for the presidential nomination. If he has a preference, he refrains from voicing it. Probably Oscar W. Underwood is not one of 8-Street's favorites.

**Confidence in Mr. Robinson**  
It is an open secret that the former President did not like Senator Underwood's activities as a Harding Administration protagonist during the Four-Power Treaty fight in the Senate, following the Washington Conference. Senator "Joe" Robinson's vigorous leadership of the Democratic minority on that occasion had Mr. Wilson's hearty approval and strengthened the latter's belief that the hard-hitting Arkansas was the logical successor of Mr. Underwood as captain of the Democratic senatorial forces.

William G. McAdoo never will be obviously "boomed" by his father-in-law for Presidential honors. But on the other hand, there is no likelihood the Wilson influence would ever be invoked against a McAdoo candidacy. As in other cases, it would be what McAdoo stands for, policies that mainly would count. If they were as liberally progressive in respect of both national and international affairs as Woodrow Wilson thinks the Democratic platform must be, he would offer no hostility to his son-in-law's aspirations.

**League Contest Not Lost**  
The former President thinks well of James M. Cox. He often takes occasion to say so and to speak of the courageous fight Mr. Cox made in 1920 for the League of Nations. That lost contest Woodrow Wilson still looks upon as merely one unsuccessful battle in a war which is going on—as a temporary reverse without decisive influence on the final result. If Mr. Cox should be renominated, he would undoubtedly command Woodrow Wilson's hearty support.

In 1913 it was at President Wilson's request that Henry Ford entered the Michigan senatorial race as a Democratic opponent of Truman H. Newberry. Mr. Wilson, like the rest of the country, is not unmindful of the "Ford-for-President" talk. But despite his admiration for Mr. Ford's business career and acknowledgment of his undoubted "vote-getting" abilities, Mr. Wilson feels that as an undeclared Democrat, the motor magnate does not seriously come within the party's purview as a presidential candidate.

A story is current that one of Woodrow Wilson's warmest friends and former Cabinet officers, David F. Houston, is identified with the "Ford movement." From that deduction have been made that Mr. Ford is the Wilson candidate. No one who visits 8 Street obtains the remotest suggestion of that kind of an impression.

Mr. Wilson is confident the Democrats will carry the country in 1924. Their chances will only be marred, in his judgment, by adoption of the wrong issues. With the right issues, he thinks, "any good Democrat" can be elected. Democratic issues, if they are to win, must in the Wilson view be unquestionably affirmative, and not merely partisan hostility to Republican programs.

## INDIAN FESTIVAL TO TEST CASTES

Moslem Extremist Pleads for Hindu-Moslem Unity

By Special Cable  
CALCUTTA, June 18.—Dr. Ansari, the recently elected chairman of the All-India Congress and the Caliphate committee, and a prominent Moslem extremist, draws a striking picture of the problems arising from the Hindu and Moslem disunion, in view of the approaching religious festival. He urges the preservation of communal peace during that period which would be a test of the power, control, and mutual toleration of the two great communities.

The problem if not solved promptly, would sap the foundation of the All-India Congress and the Caliphate movement. There was no time for hair-splitting controversies on the constitution of the Congress and the working committee, he contended. Much offense is being given to the Nationalists by C. R. Das' speeches, vigorously criticizing the Gandhi policy and his failure to accept the terms offered by the Government in December, 1921.

## BALKAN SITUATION NOW CALMING DOWN

Effervescence Aroused by Coup d'Etat in Bulgaria Subsides—Agrarians Greatly Affected

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 18.—With the consolidation of the new régime in Bulgaria, the effervescence aroused in the Balkans by the coup d'etat is calming down. The reports of intervention by the great powers at Belgrade should not be taken too seriously. The Serbian press naturally has greatly excited itself over the new development and there were calls for militant action, but the Little Entente states that it never intended to do more than stand on guard and prepare for any eventuality.

The great powers naturally counseled calm patience, but there has been nothing in the nature of a warning, if only because the necessity has not arisen.

**Serbia and Greece Alert**  
Serbia, Greece, and Rumania, however, will continue to watch the situation carefully. Despite the pacific assurances of the new Government, the fact remains that it is difficult for them to hold power through strictly constitutional channels, unless they are able to make more than a local appeal to the electorate. Eighty-five per cent of the population consists of peasants who now possess an organization and know their strength. The only other strongly organized factor in Bulgaria is represented by the Macedonian Bulgars, and if Professor Zankoff ignores them—and their policy postulates friction with Greece in Thrace, Serbia in Macedonia and Rumania in Dobruja—his Government will be virtually without permanent support.

**Ferdinandists Pull Strings**  
Internationally Alexander Stamboulsky's disappearance will not assist the Bulgarian cause. His excesses at home did not concern the great powers, and diplomacy is apt to look askance at the fatal conspiracy against the man who had succeeded, single-handed, in obtaining a reduction of the reparations debt by three-quarters, and whose advocacy of a Bulgarian corridor to the Aegean Sea was making considerable headway. The tragedy at Slavovitz is likely to destroy any hopes of satisfaction of this demand, for with the old Ferdinandist gang pulling the strings of policy, if not actually sitting in the seats of authority, Bulgaria must now regain the confidence which Mr. Stamboulsky's honest, though rugged and tyrannical personality won for it. The effect of the revolution on the agrarian agitation in the neighboring country is not without interest. In Hungary, the peasant leader Szao Immediately gave up the fight for land reform and promised support to Count Bethlen's land policy. Rumania, also its peasants, who were offering vehement opposition to Mr. Bratianu's policy, are deeply depressed. Temporarily, therefore—perhaps only temporarily—the ideal of a green "international" has received a serious setback in Central and Eastern Europe.

## Venezelist Organ Comments

By Special Cable  
MYTILENE, June 18.—The press at great length dwells on the Bulgarian Revolution, characterizing it as most hazardous. Ethnos, the Venezelist organ, says that Sofia imperialists should consider well before plunging into any adventure which would be the end of Bulgaria. The Balkan wolves, it adds, may devour one another but should never be permitted to get out of management.

## Turks Uneasy About Bulgaria

By Special Cable  
CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.—Turkish circles are uneasy over the report of Alexander Stamboulsky's assassination. The press is apprehensive lest the incident lead to Serbian hostilities.

## BRITISH PREMIER ELOQUENTLY DEPICTS ANGLO-SAXON IDEAL

Stanley Baldwin Pictures to Rhodes Trustees at Oxford the Value of Anglo-American Friendship

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 18.—In many respects the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, remains an unknown quantity. That he would prove a capable if unheroic Chancellor of the Exchequer none doubted. His training, both within and without Parliament, admirably fitted him for that position. But the Premiership calls for wider qualities of statesmanship, which for the most part cannot be gained even by an experience greater than has been the fortune of the new leader. Statesmen, in fact, are born not made. Thus there is considerable speculation as to how Mr. Baldwin will shape in his new office, and his appearances outside the restricted area of politics are of outstanding interest.

Saturday's gathering at the annual dinner of the Rhodes trustees at Oxford, where all parts of the British Empire and the United States were represented, provided an opportunity of penetrating beyond the crust of the Premier's psychology. He was there called to face one of the great ideals of international diplomacy, if not indeed the chief remaining asset of civilization and the sole hope of humanity to escape from the dangers which are many and which threaten it.

**Inspiring and Eloquent Address**  
Anglo-American friendship—for that was the topic under discussion—is an obvious desideratum, but it must be approached along a high plane of thought. It can be said at the outset that Mr. Baldwin proved himself worthy of the occasion. His address was inspiring and he touched heights of eloquence he had never previously attained. There were, he said, four chief qualities, persistent and consistent, arising from a common origin, and enduring, despite a changing environment and a process of grafting on other influences, which distinguished the English-speaking peoples. From a long inheritance they possessed an innate sense of justice.

## BRITISH SEIZE TURKISH VESSEL

Transport With Cargo of Guns Captured in Marmora Sea

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.—The British destroyer Splendid has seized a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora, which was carrying a cargo of guns from Thrace.

## Delay in Concluding Peace Causing Greeks Uneasiness

By Special Cable  
MYTILENE, June 18.—Greek official circles are betraying considerable uneasiness over the prevailing uncertainty and the delay in any decisive action in the peace negotiations. Eleutherios Venizelos is reported to have notified the Allies of the Greek desire for a separate peace, as further tergiversation might develop internal difficulties and discontent, owing to vicissitudes of exchange and the high cost of living. These might smolder into seditious ideas among the masses against the Government.

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They had the real democratic feeling of valuing a man for what he was. They had a sense of political freedom, neither degenerating into license nor retrograding into tyranny. Finally, there was the love of spiritual freedom, the belief that men of English-speaking races could worship in their own form in their own manner. He contended that underlying everything in these peoples, there always had been and there was today that belief in God and in the responsibility, not only of the individual, but of nations for his or their actions on earth.

## Anglo-American Co-operation

He was confident that the nations of the British Empire and the United States were all pursuing their own development and would come together whenever the calls of justice were heard. They in the long run would have to do the upbuilding, though for the task they would require the courage of Pitt and the faith of Lincoln. A sentiment such as this, while disclosing hitherto unappreciated aspects of Mr. Baldwin's psychology, tends to lift the problem of Anglo-American co-operation on a plane befitting its importance, and, it is to be hoped, its great destiny. It carries a great ideal widely cherished on both sides of the Atlantic, beyond the influence of petty controversy and international jealousy. Incidentally it encourages the hope that the British Premier, in eschewing the sordid intrigues of politics and the destructive tricks of diplomacy, will bring to bear on the European controversy an honest, refreshing, and determined intelligence.

Nicholas Murray Butler, who responded for the United States, emphasized the value of the spirit of youth. Having paid a tribute to the indebtedness of the newer parts of the English-speaking world to Old England, he extolled the value of the Rhodes Trust, declaring that nothing was more eagerly desired in the American soul than its regard for England, its appreciation of England and trust in the integrity of England.

## SAAR CONDITIONS TO BE MODIFIED

French Willing to Tone Down Offensive Regulations—Contravention Arouses Bitterness

By Special Cable  
PARIS, June 18.—At the Council of the League of Nations at the end of this month the question of the management of the Saar basin is to be raised. In this territory, which, pending a plebiscite is to be governed by a mixed commission of which the French representative, M. Rault, is completely master, there was promulgated an ordinance which severely punished all who spoke against the League and against the authorities. It was the law of lèse-majesté in the highest degree. The justification for it was held to be the discontent which was being fomented in connection with the strike.

**Inquiry Is Demanded**  
It is understood now that the French are prepared greatly to modify the offending law, but it is by no means certain that the matter will be allowed to drop at the meeting of the League. An inquiry is demanded by many quarters. The French are naturally annoyed at the indignation worked up against them. They point out that in the first place, it is not the French Government, but the governing commission which promulgated the ordinance, and this commission is composed as stipulated in the treaty. There is no real reason why the French representative should have any special ascendancy.

Moreover the particular law was modeled on the German law enacted after the assassination of Dr. Rathenau. Much bitterness has been aroused by this controversy, but the French are now themselves criticizing the régime in the Saar. L'Echo de Paris complains that the Saar inhabitants, who were disposed to associate themselves with France, have been discouraged. The great industrialists who are the leaders of the anti-French campaign have been helped.

## Anti-Treaty Campaign

It is remarked that during the strike politically-inspired German authorities gave the voluntary strikers 12,000,000 francs. But France gave no assistance to those forced into unemployment, who were chiefly inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine. But above all, even though the French had managed better to secure the sympathies of the Saar population, a campaign is apparently beginning against the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles respecting the government of the Saar. How can a governing body act efficiently, as though it were solid and durable when it can be censured at any time, and when every year it can be revoked by the Council of the League?

In view of these restrictions, it is being said that France could better exploit the mines of the Saar authorized by the treaty; if the territory was not distinguished from the rest of the Rhineland. Were there no special régime, France could behave precisely as at Düsseldorf or Mayence. It will be seen that important debates directed against the treaty are opening.

## Dry Sabbath in Effect in Six Irish Counties

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 18.—BELFAST telegrams report the expedition and successful inauguration of Sunday closing in six counties, according to the terms of the Temperance Act, which only issued from Parliament and simultaneously received the royal assent on Friday. The new regulations even abolish the long-standing arrangement under which a "house of travel" is entitled to be served outside the closing hours.

## FRANCE DRAWS UP REPLY TO BRITISH

Meaning of Cessation of Resistance Defined—"Invisible" Occupation Originally Intended

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable  
PARIS, June 18.—On good authority The Christian Science Monitor representative is able to give what he believes sound information on the proposed response by Raymond Poincaré to the British questionnaire. The British Government asked what was meant by a cessation of passive resistance in the Ruhr Valley. M. Poincaré indicates that the German Government must withdraw the ordinances which make for revolt by the officials and workers against the occupying authorities in the Ruhr district and that it should publish a proclamation ordering its agents to abandon this opposition and to co-operate in the administration of the occupied territories.

As for the second British question concerning the form which the occupation would take if the Reich stopped its resistance, M. Poincaré declares that there would be a return to the "invisible" occupation originally intended when the French troops were meant merely to protect the civilian commission. On these lines an armistice can probably be arranged with Germany.

England should be satisfied with the reply which is expressed in the friendliest terms. It will not be sent for a few days, owing to the Belgian crisis.

## Suggestion to Establish An "Invisible" Occupation

By Special Cable  
BRUSSELS, June 18.—The Belgian Government has received the draft of Raymond Poincaré's answer to the British questionnaire. Belgium is to be asked to make a joint reply with France. The scheme shows a keen desire for an agreement. M. Poincaré points out that the Reich should by proclamation order Government officials to cease all resistance in the occupied territory, and co-operate with the civil administration. Should the Reich officially withdraw all resistance, an "invisible" régime of occupation would be established in the Ruhr, as it was on Jan. 11 and 12, when some French troops were sent to the Ruhr Valley to protect the Franco-Belgian engineering mission, which went to confer with the industrialists. A joint answer will be sent to London at the end of this week, when the Theunis Cabinet will be reconstituted.

## German Representative Foresees Social Upheaval in Reich

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 18.—Count Kessler, who is in London representing the German Government on an important mission, interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, said the situation was unprecedentedly serious; inflation had now reached such a pitch that it was impossible to maintain a purchasing power for the German working classes, and unless the reparations problem could be settled and the mark stabilized, Germany in a (Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## RUSSIA DECLARES MONGOLIA SHOULD HAVE FULL FREEDOM TO EXPRESS POLITICAL DESIRE

Soviet Representative in Peking Makes Clear to China Moscow's Position Concerning the Province—Recognition of Prime Importance

Russia intends to keep outer Mongolia under its wing. Of that there can be no question, judging by the exclusive statements made to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by the Soviet representative in Peking. On April 30, the Monitor announced that the Province had broken away from China and declared itself a part of the Russian Federation of Soviet Republics, but the political turmoil in China has deprived that country of an opportunity to express definitely its position on the new alignment. Soon Peking must speak. Soviet Russia is pressing the negotiations and upon the outcome of them depends to a great extent the future peace of the Far East.

By Special Cable  
PEKING, June 18.—Mr. Davtian, acting head of the Russian mission to Peking during Adolph Joffe's absence in Japan, has granted to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor an exclusive interview outlining the Russian viewpoint on the Sino-Russian negotiations. Of the various problems to be settled, he said:

## LI YUAN-HUNG STILL CLAIMS PRESIDENCY

Apprehension Growing Last Chang Tso-lin Seize Upon Crisis as Excuse for Attack

By Special Cable  
PEKING, June 18.—A secret session of Parliament held on Saturday discussed the political situation. A majority of the total members were present, but they did not have the three-fifths necessary to vote for the presidency. Li Yuan-hung continues to insist that he is still President. He withdraws the resignation he handed to Parliament last fall and reaffirms that his recent resignation was invalid because forced. He tells Parliament that any action by the Cabinet, functioning as a presidency, is invalid because the presidential seals were taken forcibly. Apprehension is growing that Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, and others may seize upon the excuse to attack Peking, drive out the Chihai Party, restore Li Yuan-hung and claim it is supporting the Constitution.

The anti-Japanese boycott along the Yangtze continues, and the Japanese are much worried. Actual violence apparently has been stopped, but the Japanese ships and goods have been completely boycotted. Washington's Indecision Is Deplored in China

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A cable from the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai has been received by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and reads as follows: "An intolerable condition has been created in China by Washington indecision and its failure to act aggressively in the present crisis. American lives and liberty throughout China are in danger. Prestige and business are being destroyed by the lack of strong action. We demand the immediate protection of all Americans in China. We urge action along the following lines until a strong and satisfactory government is established in China: First, the suspension of all benefits to China under the Washington Conference; second, the disarmament of troops and their return to their homes, and placing Chinese finances under foreign supervision; third, a foreign guard to be placed upon the lines of communication, both on land and water; fourth, foreign troops to be placed at strategic points throughout China; fifth, the suspension of the return of the Boxer indemnity; sixth, co-operation with Great Britain in providing a remedy for the present conditions. These recommendations meet with the approval of substantial Chinese business and banking interests, which deprecate the unsettled conditions in China, but which will not act for fear of persecution."

This is a direct challenge to the French, who are backing the present managers of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. Elaborating his statements concerning the railway, he added: Russia fully recognizes the sovereign rights of China in the territories through which the railway passes. It cannot ignore the interests of the Russian population in the railway zone, or through traffic rights. It must have guarantees for these rights and protection against attacks.

There are now approximately 200,000 Russians in the railway zone. The Russian attempt to colonize and annex it failed, because the Russians were absolutely unable to compete with the Chinese farmers and merchants. As to Mongolia, Mr. Davtian said: Russia desires only one thing regarding Mongolia: that the wishes of the Mongolian people as to their political status will be fulfilled. The Russian troops entered Mongolia to suppress White attacks. The Mongolians asked the Russians to come and restore order. The White Guards have been driven out. The Mongolian Republic Government has asked the Russians to remain in an advisory capacity. Russia wishes to insure self-determination for the Mongolians, and will be satisfied, even if they choose to join China.

Russia is ready to agree to put Sino-Russian trade under Chinese customs administration like other foreign trade. Perhaps special arrangements for certain goods would be advisable. Russia will not pay a tariff on goods shipped across the Chinese Eastern Railway. Russia is ready to begin negotiations when Mr. Joffe returns to China or to transfer the negotiations to Moscow. The delay of the past several years has been China's fault.

## IRISH REPUBLICANS TO ENTER ELECTIONS

By Special Cable  
DUBLIN, June 18.—Eamon de Valera's "publicity department" issues a statement asserting that Ireland cannot decide about a republic until "England withdraws its threat of war." He also alleges that the republicans did not receive fair play in the Free State press and elections, but intimates that they may run candidates nevertheless.

If elected, these candidates would not take the oath of allegiance and therefore could not take seats in the Dail. The oath, says Mr. de Valera, must go and sweeping it aside will be the first evidence of the people applying the doctrines of Sinn Féin.





## RUMANIAN UNREST SLOWLY SUBSIDES

Government Is Reasonably Sure of Holding Office Long Enough to Carry Out Program

BUCHAREST, May 23 (Special Correspondence).—Although the reports as to revolutionary riots and disturbances in Rumania, which have been given considerable prominence in the foreign press during recent weeks, have been grossly exaggerated, it cannot be denied that the internal political situation is much disturbed.

The minority races of the new provinces are dissatisfied with the new Constitution; anti-Jewish outbreaks in the Old Kingdom are frequent, although not so violent as a few weeks ago; the strike of Government clerks is symptomatic of the general feeling of unrest; and, last but not least, economic conditions are not improving. The cost of living—still much below the gold standard, owing to Government regulation of (or attempts to regulate) prices—has been rising steadily for more than year without anything like adequate wage increases, so that workers are finding it increasingly difficult to make both ends meet; and the peasant farmers (the bulk of the population) are naturally strongly opposed to the Government-controlled prices of bread grains, especially as such prices are only about one-third of world market prices.

While the present Government—"Liberal" in name, but distinctly reactionary in its policies, and almost completely under the dominance of the Bratiu family—has brought about no improvement in economic or agricultural conditions during its 15 months of office, it nevertheless has the active support of the King, the army and the big financial interests of the Old Kingdom, and, with this support, it is the only government in sight capable of holding the present situation in check.

There has been evidence of a movement recently to attempt to bring back General Averescu, a former premier, with a coalition government; but General Averescu did not show any conspicuous legislative ability during his former term of office in 1920-1921, and he certainly does not possess the undoubted ability of Ton, J. C. Bratiu, the present Premier, in the handling of foreign relations.

Another former premier, Dr. Valda Voevod, is now forming a Rumanian Nationalist Party, which seems to be drawing its following from different parts of the Old Kingdom. It has no parliamentary representation worth mentioning, however, and so can hardly be considered a factor in the present political situation.

The only other parties capable of forming any kind of a Government are the "Faranists" (peasants), under Dr. Nicholas Lupu, and the Transylvanian Nationalists, under Jules Manu. The former is socialistic, and talks revolution without, apparently, having any constructive program; while the latter, as the name implies, is more concerned with Transylvanian interests than with the interests of the kingdom as a whole.

Under these circumstances, there-

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Senior class spread, Memorial Hall, 8.  
New England Conservatory of Music: Alumni reunion and dinner, Hotel Vendome, 7:30.  
Babson Institute: Graduation exercises, First Unitarian Church, Wellesley, 7:30.  
General Society Sons of the Revolution: Dinner, Hotel Somerset, 8.  
Colonial—"Molly Darling," 8.  
Ketha—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 8:15.  
St. James—"The Man Who Came Back," 8:15.  
Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8:15.  
Wilbur—"Liza," 8:15.

### TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Harvard University: Class day exercises, all day.  
New England Conservatory of Music: Graduation exercises, Jordan Hall, 2:30.  
Appalachian Mountain Club: Outing at Waban.

### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WGAI (Medford Hillside)—6, late news and sports, 8:15; classical, 8:30; market news and police reports, 8:30.  
WBZ (Springfield)—8:30, baseball scores and final takes, 9, music, 9:15, bedtime story for grown-ups, 9:30, a few minutes with Benjamin Franklin, 10:15.  
WJZ (New York City)—8, bedtime story, 7:30, silver jubilee talk, 7:35, solos, 8, fashion talk, 8:15, recital, 8:45.  
The Outlook Literary Club, 9, concert, 10, "Boys' Camps and Their Influences and Benefits," 10:15, recital, 10:55, weather forecast and time signals.  
WEAF (New York City)—8:30, special program in commemoration of the Battle of Bunker Hill.  
WOR (Newark)—7:15, home garden hints, talk on golf, weekly lesson in radio cartooning, 7:30, lecture, 8, songs, 8:25, baseball scores, 9, recital, 9:25, "cellar," 10, recital, 11, concert.  
WGTV (Schenectady)—6, market reports, news and baseball scores, 8:45, music.

### "Pops" Program for Tonight

BOSTON UNIVERSITY NIGHT  
Triumphal March from "Aida" Verdi  
Overture to "Der Freischütz" Weber  
Largo "Faust" Handel  
Fantasia "Faust" Gounod  
Finlandia "Sibelius"  
Flute Solo, Hungarian Fantasy, Doppler  
(Arthur Brooke)  
Overture Solenne, "1812"  
College Songs  
Fantasia, "La Bohème" Puccini  
"Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" Jassé  
"Stars and Stripes Forever" Sousa

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fore, the present Government is reasonably sure, with its substantial parliamentary majorities, to hold on to office at least until the next harvest, in the hope that a good crop will enable it to restore some kind of economic equilibrium, and to carry out its program—already well under way—to stand over a long term of years all the floating obligations of the country, both internal and external.

## Ringling's Big Circus Delights Bostonians

Gigantic Show to Give 12 Exhibitions on Huntington Ave.

Yesterday a vacant lot—today a great circus encamped under far-spreading and lofty white and brown tents, where clowns, jungle beasts, side shows, high-wire artists, dancers, singers and what not, along with lemonade and peanuts, are entertaining thousands of people.

This is what has taken place at the old Huntington Avenue baseball grounds, and all within 24 hours, for Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's "greatest show on earth" did not materialize until 4:30 yesterday afternoon, and it took work of the speed and accuracy that only an American circus can display, when necessary to get established and performing in that length of time.

There are over 1500 people with Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's Combined Circus this year and about 800 of this little army were flying hither and thither all morning getting the tents in readiness for the opening this afternoon at 2 o'clock and for tonight's performance at 8. The 700-odd performers, "the talent" of the traveling amusement aggregation that carries with it over 700 horses, 1000 beasts of the field and fowl of the air, including lions, tigers, leopards, giraffes, hippopotami and rhinoceroses, did little this morning, while the time did not come till the grand entry was made in all its blaze of color and tomtomming of drums this afternoon.

Two performances each day, 12 public exhibitions in all in the next six days, are promised and the first of the dozen performances assured well, the circus act for said as they saw the long crowds stream into the tents and make their way to the long rows of seats surrounding the arena. The first big curtain-raiser went off according to the program and the aerial gymnasts, high wire dancers, "whirling wonders," and all that furnished all the thrills and excitement as so colorfully promised on the myriad billboards in and about the several sections of Boston and vicinity.

## RUSSIA PROTECTS EASTERN PEOPLES

Mr. Pavlovitch, Expert on Oriental Affairs, Says Soviets Have No Territorial Ambitions

MOSCOW, May 24 (Special Correspondence).—Michel Pavlovitch, who is president of the Russian Association for Oriental Knowledge and who has an office in the Commissariat for Nationalities, is editor of Novi Vostok (The New East), a periodical devoted to political and economic developments in the East, is regarded as one of the foremost Russian experts on Eastern affairs. In a recent interview he was asked: "How does Russia's policy toward the peoples of the East differ from that of other European powers?" Mr. Pavlovitch replied:

No Imperialism in Word or Deed  
The chief new elements which we feel we have introduced into our relations with eastern peoples is our policy of not wishing to seize anything. We are against imperialism, not only in words, but in deeds. As soon as we came into power we renounced all the concessions which the Tsar's Government had extorted from Persia. We handed back every thing that had been taken from the Persians by force and fraud in the past. Today we are negotiating a trade agreement with Persia, based on conditions of entire equality between the two countries. Take again our relations with Turkey. The Tsarist Government always wanted to seize Constantinople, to push the Russian frontier forward into Turkish territory. We have given up these imperialistic ambitions.  
Mr. Pavlovitch also spoke of the work of the Communist University of the Telling East, a college for Oriental students which has been established in Moscow since the Revolution. He continued:

Prejudice to Be Broken Down  
The object of this university is to bring education to a number of the most promising young men from the more primitive and culturally backward provinces of Russia, and also to train a number of students from neighboring eastern countries. The institution also pursues the object of bringing the many nationalities of the Republic closer together. The Tsar's government formerly maintained its power by stimulating racial friction and playing one people against another. We have a very different ideal: to bring together representatives of our many and varied races, to get them acquainted, to break down the walls of prejudice and suspicion between them and to persuade them to work together harmoniously for the common good.

The curriculum of this university is much on the lines of the "labor colleges" of other lands. It aims at giving the students a general education with particular reference to economic subjects. The rector—a Mr. Broido—strenuously denies the accusations which have recently been made against it that it is merely a center for the dissemination of Communist propaganda, and claims that its teaching is purely on academic lines.

ROYAL MAIL ORDERS SHIPS  
LONDON, June 18—Three ships to cost \$15,000,000 have been ordered in Belfast by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The contract is guaranteed by the British and North Ireland governments.

## SMITH IVY DAY EXERCISES HELD

Seniors in Procession Are Led by Reuning Classes

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 18 (Special).—Ivy Day exercises were held at Smith College today. The outdoor exercises were introduced by an alumni parade when the 11 vying classes paraded the campus dressed in their class costumes. The seniors dressed in white and carrying American Beauty roses, marched in two between long lines of juniors carrying ivy chains.

The procession wound its way around the campus until it reached the library, where the first 34 juniors formed a circle around the seniors as they sang their ivy song, the words and music of which were written by Rosemary Thomas of Sherborn, Mass., and Marion DeRonde of West Englewood, N. J. The ivy was then planted by the senior president, Lucy Carr of East Angles, N. J.

Indoor ivy exercises immediately followed in John M. Greene Hall. The program was the work of the graduating class, from the organ procession, which was written by Dorothy Woods of Hatfield, Mass., and played by Helen Nowels of Columbia City, Ind., to the organ recessional, written and played by Esther Rhodes of Little Falls, N. Y. After the president's welcome was given, the Glee Club seniors sang "My Ambition," written by Louise Guyot of Concord, N. H., and set to music by Miriam Stevenson of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Miss Isabel McLaughlin of Chicago, Ill., gave the humorous address, and the ivy oration was delivered by Miss Lois Rundlett of Concord, N. H.

This afternoon the various societies, departmental clubs, and editorial staffs will give a reception for their alumni members. It is always an interesting sidelight on extra-academic life to hear alumni comparing notes on their careers and on the college life in general. At 4 o'clock the alumni round table conference on vocational topics will be held.

## FRENCH BUDGET MADE TO SHOW A BALANCE

By Special Cable  
PARIS, June 18.—The French Senate began today the examination of the budget which should have been presented before the end of last year since it applies to 1923. The Premier, Raymond Poincaré, has already indicated that it will serve as a model for next year's budget, for with the elections approaching, new taxes or, indeed, financial provisions of any kind, are undesirable.

There was a deficit of nearly 4,000,000,000 on the present budget. This had to be raised by a loan. Rightly alarmed, Parliament has insisted on a better equilibrium, and, although the results of manipulation probably cannot be maintained, at any rate the budget is now presented as balanced, and even with a small excess of revenue over expenditure. The Senate Commission has wielded the ax. Economy has been the order of the day. There has been ruthless compression, and for the first time, after nearly a year's discussion, the budget appears to be presented today in good shape.

## WESLEYAN HONORS FIVE WITH DEGREES

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 18—Wesleyan University conferred degrees in course upon an even hundred of its graduating class today and honorary degrees were given to five citizens of distinguished achievements. The commencement exercises were held in Memorial chapel and the degrees were given by the acting president, Stephen H. Olin.

The honorary degrees conferred were as follows:  
Doctor of laws: Henry White, former United States Ambassador to Italy and France; Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. (retired); Dr. James Rowland Angell, President Yale University.  
Doctor of Science: Prof. Robert Mearns Yerkes, Psychologist, National Research Council Washington.  
Doctor of Humane Letters: Prof. George Hubbard Blakelee, Clark University (Wesleyan '93).

Announcement was made that the Rich prize of \$100 to the senior whose oration was deemed best in composition and delivery had been awarded to Harold C. Buckingham of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

## NATIONALITY DECREE DISPUTE IS SETTLED

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 2.—A question in the House of Commons to Ronald McNeill, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has elicited the fact that the dispute between England and France on the subject of the so-called "Nationality Decrees" in Tunis and Morocco has now been settled. This dispute involved the right of the French to impose French citizenship on all children of European parentage born within French protectorates of Tunis and Morocco. The Permanent Court of International Justice was approached for an advisory opinion by the British Government last autumn, and decided that the question was not one of purely domestic concern and the French Government, thereupon, proposed that

the World's Court should adjudicate in the matter. This, however, has apparently been found unnecessary, for, according to Mr. McNeill's statement, agreement has been arrived at by direct negotiation between the two governments and will shortly be embodied in an exchange of notes, which will be published as soon as their text has been communicated to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The British subjects chiefly affected by the French decrees are the children of Maltese fishermen living in Tunisia, many of whom found themselves conscripted for military service in the French forces. Although only Great Britain was concerned in the case as argued before the World's Court, in reality the question was even more important to Italy and Greece than it was to Great Britain. It may be presumed that when the terms of the Franco-British settlement are disclosed they will form the basis of Franco-Italian and Franco-Grecian negotiations on the same subject.

## SELF-RELIANCE ABOVE OBTAINING DIPLOMAS SAYS LEADING INDIAN

CALCUTTA, May 3 (Special Correspondence).—Bhupendra Nath Basu's vigorous indictment of the educational methods hitherto followed in Bengal and for that matter in India generally continues to attract much attention. The exclusively literary system of education at present in force was instituted originally by the genius of missionaries, such as Carey, Marshman and Ward, and received its final sanction in that most famous motto penned by Lord Macaulay, its most potent defender in the present workaday time in Sir Asutosh Mookherjee. The education was useful to the Bengali youth in supplying him with a knowledge of English that would enable him to practice in the law courts or to secure employment with the Government or with commercial firms. But for 20 years or more the supply of Bengali youths, with this qualification, has exceeded the demand, until now it constitutes an unemployment problem of the first magnitude. Yet Calcutta University has seemed to be content with little else except to send more and more students into the academic net and give them degrees of a kind.

It is only fair to state that the university under Sir Asutosh Mookherjee looked kindly on schemes for vocational and industrial training, such as those initiated by enthusiasts like Captain Fergusson. But these have lacked official support, and at present struggle along under the gravest handicaps. Mr. Basu holds that the true system of education is to train boys in character and self-reliance and not to confer diplomas. A university may confer degrees, but it is extremely difficult for it to train character unless it has the academic atmosphere of college life—in other words, if it is a residential university, such as Oxford and Cambridge. The Calcutta University has not the slightest control over the many thousands of students who actually live in Calcutta and come to it for instruction.

"We are citizens of the Nation, and unless we are interested in these things which have to do with us personally, and our homes, we are poor citizens," says Mrs. Birdsall. "We must know how economic forces vitally affect the home. We must first inform ourselves as to the facts, find out the relations of high prices to the needs of the home. We must not be satisfied, with just investigating sugar or coal and then stop. These spectacular things are immensely interesting, but we should have a steadily continuing interest that stops short of nothing except the goal."

## WOMEN TO ATTEND GENEVA CONFERENCE

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 2.—The importance of the presence of women at the fifth annual session of the International labor conference of the League of Nations, which will be held in Geneva next October, is urged by the director of the International labor office, M. Albert Thomas, in a letter addressed to governments in connection with the arrangements for this meeting. This conference will discuss the organization of factory inspection, as it is felt that the time has now arrived for crystallizing the results obtained by experience in the chief industrial states possessing efficient services of factory inspection and for indicating by what means the supervision exercised by such services may be extended to countries which at present have less effective safeguards for the administration of factory laws.

By the terms of the peace treaty, each of the four delegates which each of the 54 states members of the international labor organization is entitled to send to the conference, may bring two advisers, the special stipulation being made that "when questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman." In drawing the attention of governments to this portion of the treaty the director also refers to the following clause among the questions "of special and urgent importance which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit: Each state should make provision for a system of inspection, in which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed."

MINERAL WEALTH FIGURES  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—State Mineralogist Root at the American Mining Congress meeting said the value of California's mineral output for 1922 was \$257,000,000, of which \$196,250,000 was in oil and gas, \$39,125,000 in non-metallic minerals, and \$22,000,000 in gold, silver, copper, and other metals.

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## BOSTON PLANS MANY EVENTS TO CELEBRATE FOURTH OF JULY

Pageants, Parades, Oration, Reading and Band Concerts Constitute Part of Program

The annual official Boston observance of Independence Day, July 4, will be according to plans now being perfected by the Independence Day Committee of the Public Celebration Association, working in co-operation with the Director of Public Celebrations, representing the Mayor. Local or district features will be in charge of district chairmen.

As has been customary, historical values will be emphasized in the celebration, and constructive features, calculated to make the celebration worth while as well as enjoyable, will be worked out.

The events to be conducted by the city officially will be confined mainly to the features that center at Boston Common and the immediate vicinity. The morning flag raising on the Common, the official opening of the day's program by the Mayor and party, will have the help this year of a band and the city orchestra. Last year the navy did the honors. The oration exercises will take place in Faneuil Hall.

The orator will be the Rev. Charles W. Lyons. The chaplain will be Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams. The reader of the Declaration, selected by the Superintendent of Schools from the English High School, will be Charles C. Dogan.

Dancing and Fireworks  
In the afternoon there will be a historical pageant on Boston Common, at the Frog Pond, the main portion of which will reproduce events that formed the foundation on which this Nation is built, including the signing of the Declaration at Philadelphia, followed by the departure of the messengers to Boston, and the reading of the document on its arrival here.

In the evening, also at the Frog Pond on the Common, will be another "community demonstration" such as have proved such great successes the past few years. The program will include community singing, singing by

special groups, dancing features by groups and individuals, band concert, and special features being arranged. Five minutes after the close of the program at the Frog Pond, the grand finale of the night—a display of fireworks on the athletic field, will take place.

The districts are planning interesting local programs. It is the intention of the central committee and the director that in each neighborhood there shall be a morning patriotic ceremony of simple and dignified character, each taking place at 10 o'clock.

East Boston plans an extensive all-day program, with children's events on local playgrounds, a street parade, and climax at World War Memorial Park, Wood Island.

In the afternoon at Wood Island several hundred children will reproduce the pageant which was given last Fourth of July on Boston Common entitled "Child Lore in America," with the addition of a significant historical feature of local application to East Boston.

Roxbury also is preparing special events, including a street parade and children's exercises and games on various playgrounds of the district. Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, Hyde Park, South Boston, Dorchester, West End, North End, Brighton, Allston, South End and Forest Hills all have district committees planning their celebrations.

There will be about 12 band concerts in various parts of the city at night.

The annual municipal athletic meet will be conducted on Boston Common in the forenoon. In the afternoon will be held the annual municipal swimming carnival, with the added feature this year of the National A. U. championship one mile swim for women, which will be participated in by women swimmers from all over the United States.

That Mrs. Birdsall declares, "there is no subject before the American people today fraught with greater significance than that of the soaring prices of necessities and until that problem is measurably solved all other subjects pressing for attention are merely academic and abstract. Human beings cannot 'carry on' without bread and clothes and heat."

The subject is particularly a woman's problem, Mrs. Birdsall maintains, because "women do 90 per cent of the buying of the world, that is, the things that go to provide for the family. All food goes into the home. Commodities such as butter, cereals, meats, soap, etc., are controlled by the packers. The big woolen manufacturers set the price on clothes. A handful of men control the necessities for 10,000,000 people. We women are supposed to control the home. We do not. We no more control the home than we control wealth."

"Home is the center of civilization, yet insidious forces are at work to undermine the home. Worse than all, we are building up radicalism. Radicalism does not 'just grow.' It is made."

The National League of Women Voters has a standing committee on living costs which has been doing effective work, leading the country along this line. Practically every state league has a similar committee. The Boston League has been especially commended by the national for its work.

The Boston committee concerned itself especially with coal last winter. It filed in the Massachusetts Legislature two bills seeking relief. While those particular bills were not passed, great public interest was aroused, stimulating state officials to action, and when Governor Cox presented his coal relief bill it readily passed both houses.

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## FRANCE DRAWS UP REPLY TO BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

few weeks would be faced with a great social upheaval, which would delay payments indefinitely. Regarding the Ruhr situation, he said that the German Government could not consider the calling off of passive resistance without obtaining a substantial modification of the present coercive régime, so strong is the feeling that the German trade union organization would thereby be broken, leaving the door wide open for "complete anarchy." But if the French troops are withdrawn, and interference with German industries and railways were to cease, and a complete amnesty granted to the prisoners and expelled workers, a compromise might be arranged, for Germany might then be prepared to accept an inter-allied commission of control for the collection of the payments in kind. Count Kessler insisted that there was no time to lose. The choice before the Allies for immediate decision was between the ruin and the recovery of Germany.

VERMONT UNIVERSITY CLASS IS GRADUATED  
BURLINGTON, Vt., June 18 (Special).—The University of Vermont held its one hundred and thirty-second commencement today when 172 students were graduated. The exercises held in the University Gymnasium, began at 10 o'clock this morning. The Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins, prominent theologian and author of several books, delivered the commencement oration. His subject was "The College and the Crowd." Following the awarding of degrees to the graduating class, honorary degrees were given to the following:

Doctor of Divinity, Robert William McLaughlin, D. D., author and preacher, Worcester, Mass.  
Doctor of Science, Warner Jackson Morse, Ph. D., teacher, Orono, Me.  
Doctor of Engineering, Henry Martyn Leland, D. Eng., Detroit, Mich.  
Doctors of Humane Letters, Gaius Glenn Atkins, Detroit, Mich., and Robert Frost, South Shaftsbury.  
Doctor of Laws, Horace N. Allen, M. D., LL. D., diplomatist and author, Toledo, O.

Following the graduating exercises, a meeting of the board of trustees was held. In the afternoon a ball game between the varsity and alumni was played. The feature of the commencement exercises this spring was the announcement by President Guy W. Bailey of gifts amounting to \$230,600, of which \$110,000 was made by a single donor whose wish it is to remain anonymous. Commencement closes this evening with the annual boat ride of the senior class.

## HIGH COST OF NECESSARIES SEEN AS MENACE TO SOCIETY

Unnecessarily high prices of food and clothing must be reduced, and it is for the women of the country to see that they are reduced, in the opinion of Mrs. William E. Birdsall, chairman of the living costs committee of the Boston League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Birdsall has been interested for years in the high cost of living and what she is based on what she knows. Heretofore protest against high costs has been unorganized, impetuous, and short-lived, sometimes expressed in riots, but now it is of a different character. It is a protest of citizens organized for persistent, forceful effort based on intelligent planning and action.

"We are citizens of the Nation, and unless we are interested in these things which have to do with us personally, and our homes, we are poor citizens," says Mrs. Birdsall. "We must know how economic forces vitally affect the home. We must first inform ourselves as to the facts, find out the relations of high prices to the needs of the home. We must not be satisfied, with just investigating sugar or coal and then stop. These spectacular things are immensely interesting, but we should have a steadily continuing interest that stops short of nothing except the goal."

Having studied the subject Mrs. Birdsall speaks with a real knowledge when she says, "Nobody knows how many men and women have failed to become well-to-do or independent because of the high cost of necessities. They have no chance to rise in the world, to get over the line of dependence, no matter how hard they struggle. Millions of human beings have lost hope because of their bitter struggle against constantly rising costs. These conditions have become a menace. We are building up a dependent class on one side and immense wealth on the other. It is said that 65 per cent of the wealth of the Nation is owned by 2 per cent of the people. Statistics declare also that only 9 per cent of the people are in comfortable circumstances after the age of 60 years. It is not because the poor are bad or vicious or lazy, but because they cannot get above a certain line."

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## LAW TO RID STEEL'S 12-HOUR DAY URGED

Andrews Statement Says Judge Gary's Position Disregards Armistice Promises

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, June 18.—Public action through legislation is required to safeguard steel workers and others employed in continuous processes, from excessive hours, Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, said in a statement yesterday in regard to the recent report of Judge Elbert H. Gary, before the American Iron and Steel Institute disapproving a plan to abolish the 12-hour day in the steel industry.

The statement says Judge Gary's position "is in utter disregard of promises made since the Armistice by leading representatives of industry and of the United States Chamber of Commerce that business would meet public expectations by voluntarily abandoning anti-social policies if it were kept free from legislative interference."

It reviews the 30-year agitation against the 12-hour day since the Homestead strike in 1892.

**Homestead Strike Lost**  
The calendar of the 30-year campaign against the 12-hour day in the steel industry includes the following: 1892, Homestead strike, lost. Eight day abolished by Carnegie Steel Company and 12-hour day became general throughout industry.

1909, the facts concerning hours in steel industry published for first time by Pittsburgh survey. The prevailing work day was found to be 12 hours long. From 20,000 to 30,000 men in Allegheny County were working seven days a week with 24 hour shifts every alternate week.

1910, United States Commissioner of Labor found that 63 per cent of the employees in iron and steel plants worked 12 hours a day and 39 per cent worked seven days a week.

1910, employees of Bethlehem Steel Company struck unsuccessfully against 12-hour day and seven days a week.

1912, stockholders of United States Steel Corporation adopted a report by a committee of stockholders, Stuyvesant Fish, chairman, appointed by Judge Master, was referred to Finance Committee for action.

**Action by Competitors Urged**  
1913, Finance committee reported at annual meeting of stockholders of United States Steel Corporation that the 12-hour day could not be eliminated by the corporation until its competitors took the same action. A resolution by a stockholder, proposing co-operation by the entire steel industry in getting rid of the 12 hours was tabled.

1919, more than 300,000 steel workers went on strike, demanding an eight-hour, six-day week and collective bargaining.

1920, strike lost.

1920, Judge Gary, chairman of United States Steel Corporation, appointed a committee, consisting of representatives of subsidiary companies, to consider and report on adoption of eight-hour day. The committee report, which has never been made public, is understood to have

been adverse to making any change in hours.

1920, at meeting of Taylor Society, H. B. Drury gave the results of a study he had made of 20 independent steel companies which had adopted the eight-hour day.

1922, President Harding, at a dinner at the White House to leading men in the steel industry, urged adoption of eight-hour day. A few days later Judge Gary, as president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, appoints another committee to consider the matter.

1923, Judge Gary's committee presents an adverse report, which is approved by the American Iron and Steel Institute, holding that conditions do not permit the steel industry to abolish the 12-hour day.

## MUSIC AND ART WILLED \$1,500,000

Chicago Orchestra and Art Institute Are Legatees

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—The Chicago Symphony Orchestra receives half of the \$2,000,000 estate of Clyde M. Carr, late president of the Orchestra Association, while a quarter is willed to the Art Institute, the income to be used solely for purchase of paintings. The estate remains intact for the benefit of Mrs. Carr.

The gift to the orchestra is to be for instruction in instruments, and, as H. S. Oakley, one of the trustees of the association, said yesterday, will probably include departments of composition, orchestral reading and publication.

Recently a gift of \$50,000 was made by a sister of Mr. Lathrop for scholarships in the school when founded, observing that the Orchestra Association has an endowment fund of upward of \$300,000, solely for pensions.

Mr. Oakley said that ultimately it would be possible for it to take a musician of promise when a boy, give him a scholarship, keep him 20 years in the orchestra and then pay him a pension.

## PRESBYTERIAN SPLIT RESULTS FROM UNION

TORONTO, June 18.—A split in the Presbyterian Church of Canada, as the result of the denomination's recent vote to amalgamate with the Methodist and Congregational churches, loomed on Saturday. Leading "antis" inserted advertisements in Toronto newspapers, declaring that the Presbyterian Church would be continued as a separate entity and calling on all members of the Presbyterian Association to continue to work "for its constitution and our religious liberty."

Thomas McMillan, one of the anti-amalgamators, announced the amalgamation would be contested in the House of Commons when the House is asked to enable legislation and indicate that the fight might be taken to the courts.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW ACADEMY TO OPEN AT THE HAGUE, JULY 14

Jurists From Britain, America, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden, Chile, and Others to Lecture

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, June 18.—The program for the summer school of the Academy of International Law which opens this year at The Hague has been received here by the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace.

The school is intended for international law students from all parts of the world, and the lecturers will represent many important nations including the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Japan, Russia, Sweden, Mexico, Chile, and Cuba.

The formal opening will take place on July 14, the French national holiday, and lectures will begin on July 15. The school is held in the summer, it was explained here today, so as not to interfere with any regular law schools or universities which teach international law; it is aimed merely to supplement them and give teachers as well as students an opportunity to receive instructions on various phases of international law from the world's recognized experts.

It will be in two sessions: one from July 15 to Aug. 3; the other from Aug. 13 to Sept. 1.

This academy which was planned at the second peace conference, was to have been opened in September, 1914, but the war prevented and so it has been postponed until this year.

"The Conduct of Foreign Affairs in Democratic Government" will be the subject of a series of 10 lectures, to be given at the academy by Dr. James Brown Scott of this city, secretary-general of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Other lecturers from the United States will be: Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who will speak on "The Development of the International Spirit"; Baron Korff, professor in Columbia; Prof. George Gratton Wilson of Harvard University; Prof. James Wilford Garner of the University of Illinois; Prof. Edwin M. Borchard of Yale University; and Prof. Ellery C. Stowell of American University, Washington, D. C.

Latin-America will be represented by Francisco de La Barra former Provisional President of Mexico, who will speak on "International Mediation and Conciliation"; Dr. Alejandro Alvarez of Chile, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague, who will deliver three lectures on the Pan-American Union, and Dr. De Bustamante, professor of law in the University of Havana, Cuba, who will speak on "The Permanent Court of International Justice."

**SHARP FIGHTING IN CYRENAICA BETWEEN ITALIANS AND REBELS**

**By Special Cable**  
ROME, June 18.—Sharp fighting is reported in Cyrenaica, southwest of Ajedabia, between Italian colonial troops and rebels who have been considerably reinforced and re-equipped since the last military operations.

Numerous Italian armored cars dispersed several hundred rebels on the Praids Neor desert border.

An Italian column, 150 strong, after occupying the village of Marza Brega and marching further south to relieve another column, was suddenly attacked by 1000 armed rebels. After five bayonet attacks it was defeated by the enemy and abandoned the village, retreating in an orderly fashion to Ajedabia, but leaving armored cars in the rebels' hands.

Another Italian column, meeting superior enemy forces, after a heavy encounter, returned safely to Ajedabia. General Buon Giovanni, Governor of Cyrenaica, went to Ajedabia, where he reviewed the troops, whose morale was excellent.

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## ISOLATION ASSAILED BY PRINCETON HEAD

Dr. Hibben Deplores the "Fear" Which Delays America's Joining World Court

**PRINCETON, N. J., June 18 (Special).—**Assailing the growing "fear" of progressive action in America, and the failure of the United States to recognize its international obligations, particularly with reference to the World Court, Dr. John Grier Hibben delivered the baccalaureate address to the graduating class of Princeton University yesterday, on the occasion of the college's one hundred and seventy-sixth annual commencement. Taking his text from Luke 24: 25, 26, the president of the university said, in part:

"And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and the powers of the earth shall be perplexed; and the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming upon the earth."

This text occurs in Christ's prophecy of the fall of Jerusalem and he characterizes that period of Jewish national history as the age of fear. A like characterization may be made of the present day, for as now upon the earth there is "distress of nations, with perplexity, and men's hearts failing them for fear."

But the fear that is in our hearts today is not that of impending danger or national disaster, as in that time of long ago, but nevertheless there is fear of the unknown, of the future, of the day, and it manifests itself in a twofold way—the fear of progressive thought and the fear of progressive action.

We are confronted by the fact that there is expressed fear in many quarters of progressive thinking; fear born of a closed mind, the fear that new ideas are a danger to the old, the fear of the unknown elements of danger. It is fear of light, because of suspicion of the source whence it emanates; fear of any new interpretation of the old, because they who fear regard themselves as sole possessors, trustees and defenders of truth.

**"Prophet" Misunderstood**  
A part of the Christian church has recently been stamped out of fear of a great teacher and prophet of righteousness in New York City because the group which would call him to account does not speak his language or understand his thought. They fail to recognize the fact that for years he has borne loyal witness to the power of Christ's gospel for a sin-stricken world, and has been an interpreter of Christian truth to thousands who have thronged his church, and many thousands more who read his books. What has been his object? To dare to think and to dare to express truth, not in the cold forms of a deistic dogma, but in living words that strike the heart of human doubt, human needs and human aspirations.

It is always because of fear that man fails to recognize an ally and treats him as an enemy. Today more than ever in the history of mankind we need the concerted effort of all allied forces of light in the struggle with the powers of darkness.

In the second place there is a fear of progressive action, lest the security of established interests be disturbed. It is fear of this kind that today is bickering the way of nations. Opportunity is conspicuously illustrated in the hesitancy of public opinion to recognize our international obligations.

There are always those who shrink from undertaking any responsibilities in life which may disturb the old order of a comfortable existence.

**America's Unfinished Task**  
It is a mysterious thing to me that there should be a widespread fear throughout our country concerning the United States becoming a member of the International Court of Justice. There was no spirit of fear brooding over our people in 1917. We did not hesitate to pledge our possessions, our honor and our honor at that time to secure the peace of the world. Our work then nobly begun has not been finished. The great objective which we resolutely set before us has not yet been attained, but now before a great opportunity as well as a grave responsibility we falter: we behold the distress of nations, and yet with perplexity our hearts fail us for fear.

We view fancied consequences with alarm, we are afraid to unite with the nations of the earth to set up and maintain a standard of international justice. It is a fear unworthy of our past. We are quite ready to express ourselves voluntarily concerning the peace of the world; we preach about it, we pray for it, and yet we must recognize that peace can come and abide only through the maintenance of a law of justice, recognized and revered by all nations of the earth. If justice is assured then peace will follow. It is the God of justice who hath declared, "O that I had hearkened to my commandments, then had thy peace been as a river and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea."

What lies at the root of a fear such as this? It is certainly nothing that is definite and nothing that is in itself fearful, but it is due to the fact that we recognize in life a universal law of accumulating responsibility, namely, that any responsibility sincerely undertaken always creates additional responsibilities; and there naturally result commitments and obligations which will certainly prove exacting, and we fear embarrassing. But fear ought to be always shotgated and fails to see the opportunity that is always hidden in the heart of every responsibility.

**Belief in Cause Necessary**  
There is an old story of a fearless rider to hounds several generations ago in England. When asked how he managed to attempt such dangerous ventures, he replied, "I throw my heart over the fence." So if you can throw your heart into the task and dangers which may lie before you, you will find that you likewise are bidden to follow. But one has to believe mightily in a cause before he is brave enough to venture it. The cause must be great enough to command his whole being, his thought, his feeling and his imagination as well.

I would remind you that in every age God manifests Himself not directly upon the earth, but indirectly through the moving of His spirit upon the hearts of His sons, chosen men in every generation to do His will and to establish His kingdom upon the earth. Be not afraid to yield yourselves, therefore, to the revelation of His will and the direction of His spirit. Be not afraid of becoming instruments of His power in ministering to the lives of many in this day who yearn for the knowledge of God and yet know not where to find Him.

But the fear that is in our hearts today is not that of impending danger or national disaster, as in that time of long ago, but nevertheless there is fear of the unknown, of the future, of the day, and it manifests itself in a twofold way—the fear of progressive thought and the fear of progressive action.

We are confronted by the fact that there is expressed fear in many quarters of progressive thinking; fear born of a closed mind, the fear that new ideas are a danger to the old, the fear of the unknown elements of danger. It is fear of light, because of suspicion of the source whence it emanates; fear of any new interpretation of the old, because they who fear regard themselves as sole possessors, trustees and defenders of truth.

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## INDIANS DECLARED TO LACK SCHOOLS

High School Opportunity for Each Child Advocated by Church Worker

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—Every American Indian child that wants to go to high school should have the opportunity, said Dr. Elmer E. Higley, superintendent of the Joint Committee on Indian Work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with headquarters here. Dr. Higley believes Indians who "return to the blanket" do so chiefly because they have not received enough education to enable them to follow the new way.

At present, Dr. Higley points out, there is but a single government Indian school in the country giving full high school education. Not only that, but despite the backwardness of the Indians through lack of educational opportunity, they face an age limit in this school of 21 years.

**Too Little Education**  
Most of the governmental schools teach only six or eight grades. An Indian boy or girl sent to one of these schools may come out without enough education to enable him to make his own way in life in the face of adverse surroundings.

Dr. Higley continued: "We certainly should not call our own children educated if we sent them to school only for the first six grades, or even for the complete grammar school course. When we hear of Indians going 'back to the blanket' we should bear in mind how little education they really have."

Indian children differ from American children in the respect they give their parents. Indian custom looks up to age, and Indian boys and girls are very slow indeed to differ from their parents.

It is not surprising that a boy or a girl, finishing six or eight grades at a Government boarding school, and returning to the tribe at perhaps 18 or 19, may pick up the old customs. Too many to strike out for themselves without sufficient training for self-support, and trained to implicit obedience, they are placed in a difficult position for advancement along lines they learned at school.

What ought to be done, I am convinced, is to extend the education of the Indian child to the full high school period. This should certainly be done at major schools advantageously located, and in the others several more years should be added. I would put in the full high school course at the Chemawa School at Salem, Ore., at Sherman Institute at Riverside, Cal., at Ft. Bidwell, S. D., and perhaps at Phoenix, Ariz., also. These could take from other schools such Indians as wished to come up for the complete course.

**Should Be Independent**  
A few more years of education will give the young Indian enough training so that he can begin to be independent while it will send him back to the tribe near enough to the time of setting up his own home that he will want to take a wife educated like himself.

I was sadly impressed with the wisdom of carrying our Indian education further one day among the Navahos when I went out to see an Indian woman who had been taught in a Government school but had married a Navaho, without education and was living in a "hogan," a dirt hut, with dirt floor, which has no windows, only a door and a hole for the smoke. She was reluctant to see or talk with me, but when I persisted, almost rudely, in asking why she was living in that way, she said she had not been educated far enough, though she would have liked it, to do any better.

Yet she had taught her husband a little English and her children spoke it.

**WINNIPEG CUSTOMS INCREASE**  
WINNIPEG, Man., June 8 (Special Correspondence).—Figures just issued by the customs officials of the port of Winnipeg show a remarkable increase in customs receipts for the first five months of 1923, as compared with the corresponding period of 1922. Total receipts during this period amounted to \$5,401,264.62, which is an increase of \$1,485,432.98 over last year. During the month of May, customs collections totaled \$1,215,562.59, being an increase of \$330,523.79 over the same month last year.

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## ELECTORAL BILL EXAMINED IN ITALY

Government Determined to Carry Measure Through—Benito Mussolini Tours Country

**By Special Cable**  
ROME, June 18.—Parliament adjourned Saturday night until the special committee entrusted with the Government's electoral reform bill completes its task. The time allowed the committee to submit a report has been extended one week owing to the impossibility of examining so complicated a scheme in a fortnight. The Chamber, therefore, reassembles on July 9 and will be dissolved after approving the reform.

Meanwhile the Fascist press announces that the Government is determined to carry through the electoral reform, notwithstanding the growing parliamentary opposition. While details of the scheme may be freely discussed in Parliament and eventually amended the Government is unwilling to alter the following three main points: (1) Constituency for the whole kingdom. (2) Voting by regions. (3) Allotment of two-thirds of the total number of seats in Parliament to the party which obtains the largest number of votes in the election.

Benito Mussolini, the Premier, left on Saturday for a tour of northern Italy, where he will visit Vicenza, Cremona, Milan and Florence, proceeding later to Sicily. The Premier's frequent absence from the capital is due to a desire to come into closer contact with the masses in order to assure a victory for Fascism at the forthcoming elections.

**ELLIS ISLAND INVESTIGATED**  
**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, June 18.—Irving F. Wixon, Assistant Commissioner General of Immigration, has arrived from Washington to begin an investigation of the conditions at Ellis Island that led to the resignation of Robert E. Todd as commissioner. He is inquiring into the complaint of Mr. Todd that he was interfered with by politicians and that he needed an increase in help which Washington would not grant him.

**LARGEST SUBMARINE LAUNCHED IN BRITAIN**  
CHATHAM, Eng., June 16.—Submarine X-1, the largest and most powerful underwater craft in the world, was launched here today. The "Mystery Ship," as she has been called, displaces 2750 tons on the surface and 3600 tons submerged, which is greater by more than a thousand tons than any similar craft now afloat.

The X-1 will mount a 12-inch gun, and, with her great speed, will be a match for many surface war craft.

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## Punch Finds a Mistress

HE WAS a very gloomy pug dog; so gloomy that his tail, which always curled up into a tight circle like a doughnut when he was happy, stuck out in almost a straight line. The reason he felt so forlorn was because he had been given to a boy who cared nothing whatever about dogs, especially pug dogs. The boy forgot to feed the pug; he forgot to put the pug to bed; he never rubbed the back of the pug's fat neck to show affection.

One day the pug, whose name was Punch, made up his mind he would go in search of a new owner; so he went panting and puffing and sniffing about the village streets on his quest. First, he sniffed at the heels of a man carrying some meat home to dinner, but the man ignored him. Then Punch followed two children home from school, but they didn't like him, and screamed and ran. Punch knew he must go to bed, but he never rubbed the back of the pug's fat neck to show affection.

Just as Punch arrived, the children began a grand march. At the head of the line walked a lovely little girl with yellow curls. Her name was Amy. She was always chosen to lead the march, for she kept perfect time to the music. But when Amy saw Punch, with his hot, dusty, tongue hanging out of his mouth, she forgot all about the line of children behind her, and all about perfect time. She dropped right down on the floor beside Punch, and rubbed the back of his fat neck. "Are you lost, poor little fellow?" she asked in the voice of a true dog lover.

At the sound of her voice, Punch gave a short of pleasure and content. Then the dancing teacher ran forward and made Amy get up off the floor to continue the march. Punch sniffed happily at her heels, following her up and down the long hall in the march, and managing to keep very good time for a pug.

When the march ended, the teacher thrust Punch out the door; but, as soon as her back was turned, Punch sidled in again and began sniffing about in search of Amy. This time the children were waiting, and Amy was hard to find; but, thanks to Punch's trusty old nose, he found her flying heels and, by twisting and turning and backing, he managed to keep close beside her. Now and then he let forth a sharp yelp of excitement. When the lesson was over, he followed Amy to her home.

"Where did you pick up that strange dog?" asked Amy's mother of her little girl. When Amy told her, the mother said: "He must belong to some child in the village. I'll send him home."

But, though she ordered Punch home in a voice she tried to make stern, he would not budge. In the hope of melting her heart, he sat up and begged. That was Punch's one trick. "Oh, let him stay!" wailed Amy. "I love him and he loves me." So Amy's mother managed to find out the boy who owned Punch, and persuade him to sell the dog to her. The boy thought so little of the pug that he sold him for a dollar.

After that Punch lived a long and happy life with his loving mistress. One could tell he was happy by his tail, which never again stuck out in a straight line, but curled up in a tight circle like a doughnut.

## MOUNT HOLYOKE GIRLS HONORED

Many Fellowships and Scholarships Awarded

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 18 (Special).—Among the fellowships and scholarships awarded to Mount Holyoke College graduates for the coming academic year are the following:

The Bardwell Memorial fellowship of \$500 to Miss Ednah G. Shepard '23 of Brookline, English at Bryn Mawr; the Mary E. Woolley fellowship of \$500 to Margaret P. Foster '16 of Saganapack, N. Y., for history at Radcliffe and at the University of London; the '36 fellowship of \$500 to Miss Ruth C. Child '22 of Putnam, Conn., for English, University of Michigan; the 1905 fellowship of \$500 to Miss Alice G. Kennew '21 of Manchester, N. H., for chemistry at Yale University; the Patrick Memorial scholarship for social betterment, \$200, to Miss Zdenka Mozná, special student, of Prostějov, Czechoslovakia, at the New York School of Social Work. These five are granted by Mount Holyoke College.

Fellowships granted to Mount Holyoke graduates by institutions include the following:

Department of economics and sociology: Miss Jean C. Kennedy '23 of Omaha, Neb., competitive fellowship of \$1200, by New York School of Social Work; Miss Marjorie Lawrence '21 of Utica, N. Y., fellowship of \$800 from University of Chicago.

Department of art and archeology: Miss Gladys Page '19 of Waltham, Mass., fellowship from Radcliffe College.

English literature: Miss Kathleen Lynch '19, fellowship and assistantship at University of Michigan.

Department of history: Miss Blanche Allen '23 of Springfield, teaching fellowship at University of Cincinnati.

Department of mathematics: Miss Jeannette M. Bickford '18 of Northwood, N. H., Harvard annex scholarship at Radcliffe; Lucille Anderson '22 of Jamestown, N. Y., resident fellowship at Bryn Mawr.

Department of music: Miss Doris Van de Bogart '23 of Hudson, N. Y., teaching fellowship at University of Cincinnati.

Department of physiology: Miss Miriam F. Clarke '23 of Rutherford, N. J., fellowship at Yale University. Miss Alice Miles '22, fellowship at Yale University. Miss Helen Crofts, instructor in physiology, fellowship and assistantship at Yale University.

Department of romance languages: Miss Katherine W. Auryansen '23 of Newtonville, Mass., Government fellowship for graduate study in France.

## NORWEGIAN AFFAIRS

LONDON, June 18.—The Norwegian Premier told the Storting in secret debate on customs duties that a loan of 250,000,000 kroner (\$47,000,000) would be necessary to meet the year's deficit and serve as a working fund.

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## Vermonters Going 12 Miles for Mail

Mountain Residents Seek Establishment of Stage Route

RUTLAND, Vt., June 18.—Although rural routes cover the country like a spider's web and fourth class post-offices are to be found in the store of every hamlet, there are families living in Vermont today who are compelled to go 12 miles to get their mail.

This has been discovered in a movement on the part of the mountain residents of Woodford, Searsburg and other towns in Bennington county for the re-establishment of a stage route which was inaugurated 100 years ago but was discontinued about 1893.

This section of southern Vermont, remote from the railroad and heavily wooded, was the scene of extensive lumbering operations in the middle of the last century, but when the timber had been cut the population dwindled and the four-horsed stage that took the mail pouches and an occasional passenger over the mountain from Bennington to Wilmington, passing through Woodford and Searsburg, was abolished.

In the last few years, fern pickers, who gather in the summer fronds which are placed in cold storage and kept for holiday trade, and summer residents, many of whom occupy their camps and mountain estates in winter, too, have repopulated the district. Now about 60 families are clamoring for their daily newspapers, delivered at their doors.

## PUBLIC ACTION ON RENT GOUGERS URGED

Declaring that "unscrupulous and greedy landlords have evidently taken advantage of the housing predicament" of mill workers in Lawrence, Mass., the special State Commission on the Necessaries of Life on Saturday gave out a report recommending that the pressure of public opinion be brought to bear upon such practices and that a rent and housing commission be established for Lawrence.

The investigation of conditions in the textile center of Lawrence was made at the request of Daniel W. Mahoney, Mayor. Public hearings were

held, at which landlords, tenants, real estate dealers, and bank and mill officials were invited and appeared. Detailed investigation was also made.

As to general conditions the commission points out that the large element of foreign-born workers in this textile center are particularly susceptible of exploitation. Rents have been increased without regard to assessed values and costs, but with regard to raises in workers' wages. The area possible for added building is restricted, prosperity has brought a large number of additional residents and congestion, with much of the property in bad condition.

At the sound of her voice, Punch gave a short of pleasure and content. Then the dancing teacher ran forward and made Amy get up off the floor to continue the march. Punch sniffed happily at her heels, following her up and down the long hall in the march, and managing to keep very good time for a pug.

## PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18 (Special).—President Harding has sent to the committee in charge of arrangements for the convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers his acceptance of the invitation to address the delegates here on Labor Day.

Postmaster General New and Assistant Postmaster General Bartlett will accompany the President, it was announced.

Preparations are being made for the entertainment of 7500 visitors on the opening day and for 3000 delegates and accompanying guests during the week.

Will H. Hayes, former Postmaster General, has agreed to attend and to present the trophy to the winning band in a contest for letter carriers' bands to be held on Friday, Sept. 6. The trophy was originally offered by Mr. Hayes.

## RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE GRADUATES 51

KINGSTON, R. I., June 18 (Special).—A class of 51, including 14 women, graduated today in the thirtieth annual commencement exercises here of the Rhode Island State College.

The commencement day addresses were delivered by Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden; John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, and Gov. William S. Symington.

Massachusetts members of the class are: Arvid Simonson, mechanical engineering; Raymond Atwood Eldredge of Chatham, agriculture, and Philip Lee Walsh of Fall River, mechanical engineering. Twenty-two qualified in the engineering group, 10 in the agricultural course, 6 in applied science and 13 in home economics. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered yesterday by President Howard Edwards.

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## ONTARIO WOMEN FOR MINIMUM WAGE

TORONTO, June 14 (Special Correspondence).—A minimum wage of \$12.50 per week for female workers employed in Toronto hotels and restaurants was announced last night by the Ontario Minimum Wage Board.

There shall be no term of apprenticeship, the minimum rate applying to all, as no previous training was thought necessary.

Prof. John W. Macmillan, chairman of the board, said it was proposed that the minimum wage rate be set at 25 cents per hour, with a minimum of \$12.50 per week for all women working more than 36 hours and less than 50 hours. Below 36 and above 50 hours the 25 cent per hour rate would apply. A girl working full time who was provided with board and lodging would have a margin of \$5.50 weekly.

It was learned that 44 per cent of female employees in Toronto hotels and restaurants were married.

The question of white girls being employed by Chinese was raised. Dr. Macmillan pointed out that the Ontario Legislature had passed an amendment prohibiting the employment of white women by Chinese, which still awaited the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to become law.

JEPU'ALEM, May 20 (Special Correspondence).—According to official reports, a total of 871 persons entered Palestine during March, including 40 Christians and 20 Moslems. Of the immigrants 39 were natives of the land. Among them 91 are persons with means, 303 are relatives of Palestinian residents, 242 had employment waiting for them, and the rest are members of the families of these immigrants.

Perhaps in no district is the administration of bankruptcy watched more zealously by the District Judge than in the Massachusetts district. Judge James M. Morton Jr. is the fullest measure of credit and praise due. One of the new rules recently promulgated by him, that of requiring attorneys, trustees and other court officers, to set forth

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## BOSTON ATTORNEY DECLARES BANKRUPTCY LAWS ADEQUATE

Representative of Credit Men Says Proper Application, Not Change, Is Requirement

Failures of so many large brokerage houses in New York and Boston in recent years, followed by months of litigation in the bankruptcy courts and the inability of creditors to realize, as a rule, anything like an adequate proportion of the money they had invested with these concerns, is causing renewed scrutiny of the bankruptcy laws and their operation. This situation has aroused particular activity among credit men, resulting in a report of the bankruptcy law committee of the National Association of Credit Men condemning "bankruptcy rings" and groups of attorneys, who, the report declares, are taking advantage of the indifference of creditors or weaknesses of the laws and using them for their own selfish ends.

Attorneys who have studied the federal bankruptcy laws insist that while there are changes which may be made to advantage in these present regulations, yet the laws are sound. The advantage taken of them at times is what gives rise to the growing criticisms on the part of the people, especially by those who have lost money and to whom proper and seemingly reasonable redress has been denied or made impossible under the existing regulations.

Under the present laws and practices, it is pointed out, the broker who fails may owe hundreds of thousands of dollars and be obliged to make only nominal restitution, and can re-engage in the brokerage business and recoup himself, while his former customers "pocket their losses."

If wrong-doing by bankrupts—the hiding or converting of assets to their own advantage—is to be made more difficult, it must be brought about through other methods than by changing the manner of the appointment of receivers, according to Robert A. B. Cook of the firm of Phipps, Durgin & Cook and chairman of the subcommittee of the National Association of Credit Men that has charge of the association's bankruptcy bills before the Congress.

Mr. Cook admits that there are features of the bankruptcy laws which should be changed and that advantage is taken of the statutes, but he does not agree with the bankruptcy committee of the New York Merchants' Association, which would change the manner of naming and paying receivers.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Cook said yesterday: "While I have a most wholesome respect for the New York committee, yet I cannot but believe that after all the present provisions of our law, with respect to the appointment of receivers, are quite all right."

"I believe that such abuses as may have crept into the practice of bankruptcy, so far as the appointment of receivers is concerned, may be easily corrected by having such abuses called to the attention of the Chief Justice, who, under the new judicial act, can hold the district judges to a strict accounting."

Question of Using Tools Wisely  
Mr. Cook added, however, that he believes the district judges are doing their work in the bankruptcy courts thoroughly well and with scrupulous honesty. He said:

It is pleasing to note that notwithstanding the many exactions of their time, resulting particularly from the vast increase in the number of liquidation cases coming before them, the district judges in the metropolitan centers are checking carefully over the administration of bankruptcy cases in their districts and are ever changing the rules of their courts so as to make more difficult the way of the practitioner who would disregard his obligations.

Perhaps in no district is the administration of bankruptcy watched more zealously by the District Judge than in the Massachusetts district. Judge James M. Morton Jr. is the fullest measure of credit and praise due. One of the new rules recently promulgated by him, that of requiring attorneys, trustees and other court officers, to set forth

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## M. A. C. TO HAVE FOREST STATION

Research Work in Northwestern District to Be Conducted From Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., June 18 (Special).—The Massachusetts Agricultural College has been chosen as headquarters for the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, to conduct research work in forest problems in New England and eastern New York. Samuel T. Dana, State Forester of Maine, has been appointed director of the new station, and is expected on the college grounds with a staff of seven specialists, four other foresters, two entomologists, and one pathologist, by the first of July.

Earl H. Clapp, assistant forester of the United States Forest Service, officially inspected the location last week and discussed with Prof. Frank A. Waugh, head of the college division of horticulture, the details of housing the foresters and of college co-operation with their work. It is known the college administration and experiment station are eager to have the foresters at the college for the prestige and strength they will lend forestry work at M. A. C., and it is understood that trustee ratification of the tentative arrangements will be prompt and unanimous.

Professor Waugh is credited with bringing about the decision to locate the station at M. A. C. Both he and Prof. Laurence R. Grose, head of the college department of forestry, confidently expect that graduate work in forestry will now be possible at the college, the graduate school and the forestry department co-operating with research staff. Experimental work on timber problems will be carried on in the college forest on Mt. Toby, eight miles north of Amherst, and more extensively in the woods of the northern states in this district.

Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated for the work of this station and one like it to be established in Michigan, thus completing the chain of regional forestry experiment stations already established in the west and south. No state or college appropriation is required.

For 12 years M. A. C. has had a forestry department, but in recent years forestry has tended to be principally studies in management of farm woodlots, rather than specialized training for professional foresters. The first forestry lectures in an American college were given at M. A. C. in 1886 by Bernard E. Fernow, then United States Forester.

ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAK BANK  
LONDON, June 18.—The Anglo-Czechoslovak Bank, which is under English control, at its first annual meeting in Prague carried to reserves the entire surplus profits of 20,250,000 kroner.



NORTHWEST OFFERS  
TOURIST PLAY-SPOTThousands Spent to Provide  
Comforts for Influx of  
Summer Guests

SEATTLE, Wash., June 14 (Special Correspondence)—Busily engaged since its first settlement in building great cities, reclaiming vast deserts and ridding itself of what the easterner has been pleased to call its "woodiness," the Pacific northwest is pausing to give thought to the stranger within its gates and to provide for him the recreation and pastime which will make him a frequent visitor.

Not until recent years has there been any concerted movement to attract tourists to this section. California, it was pointed out here, brought to itself wealth by its consistent campaign to settle within its confines great numbers of people. It had everything to offer. California's blue sky has been so well advertised that few there are who cannot imagine they have rested under it.

"What about our blue sky? Isn't it just as blue as California's and aren't our fields and mountains a good bit greener?" asked northwest folks of themselves. "It's cool here, too; our inland seas, lakes, rivers and snow-clad peaks aren't duplicated anywhere for scenic grandeur as far as we know. It's a color scheme that sells, we've got worlds of quality to offer and much more variety to select from."

That's about the line of reasoning that was followed when northwest cities and railway lines serving the northwest got together and planned the tourist campaign of 1923. Thousands of dollars in nation-wide advertising will be expended before the season is ended to tell the world about northwest United States as a summer playground.

## Spot for Play and Sport

Seattle points to the country round about as a country essentially for play and sport. One can spend a summer cruising along the 2000 miles of shore line of Puget Sound, with changes of scene every day. A cruise to Alaska, with its fjords and glaciers and superb sport, is an experience unprecedented in yachting possibilities. The great inland sea of Puget Sound and the inside passage to Alaska are among the finest cruising waters in the world. Lake Washington, forming one of Seattle's borders, is 20 miles long and an ideal playground for sailboats, canoes and motor boats.

One can have luncheon at sea level at Seattle or Tacoma and dine 5557 feet in the air in Mt. Rainier National Park, at an inn, after a delightful motor trip. One can see almost touch the sides of this glorious peak, towering 14,409 feet in the air and as far as the eye can see the horizon will be bounded with minor peaks; spread at one's feet will be hundreds of Alpine flowers. Every day at Mt. Rainier National Park is a revelation. Every year new beauties are available in the park, as new roads and trails are opened and new resorts and camps established. Mt. Baker, Mt. Adams, and Mt. St. Helens are other major peaks in the Cascades, and the Olympics or Coast Range are almost unexplored.

Chief among Washington's attractions are its mountain lakes. It is a country of lakes and mountains and rushing waterfalls. Lake Chelan is 59 miles long. Snow-covered mountains rise abruptly from its shores. Lake Chelan is reached from Wenatchee known the world over for its big red apples.

## Seattle Busy Center

Seattle, chief city of the Pacific northwest, has a population of about 300,000. It is a city noted not only for its huge industrial plants, world shipping and great retail district, but also for its beautiful homes, parks, playgrounds and boulevards. It is said by many to be the cleanest and best lighted city in America. It has clubs, hotels and a cultural life on a par with any eastern city.

Many of the same beauties that make the Seattle district attractive are to be found in and around Tacoma, 40 miles south on Commencement Bay. Tacoma lays claim to Mt. Rainier as a special asset. Excellent motor roads lead from Tacoma direct to the mountain and on up to Mt. Rainier National Park. Perhaps no city in the Pacific northwest has done more to extend a welcome hand to the visitor than the Tacoma-Like Seattle, it maintains an excellent auto tourist park, and its hotel accommodations are first-class.

## On to Yellowstone Park

Good roads and transportation lines carry one on south to Portland, the Rose city and on through the fertile Willamette valley. Here in this val-

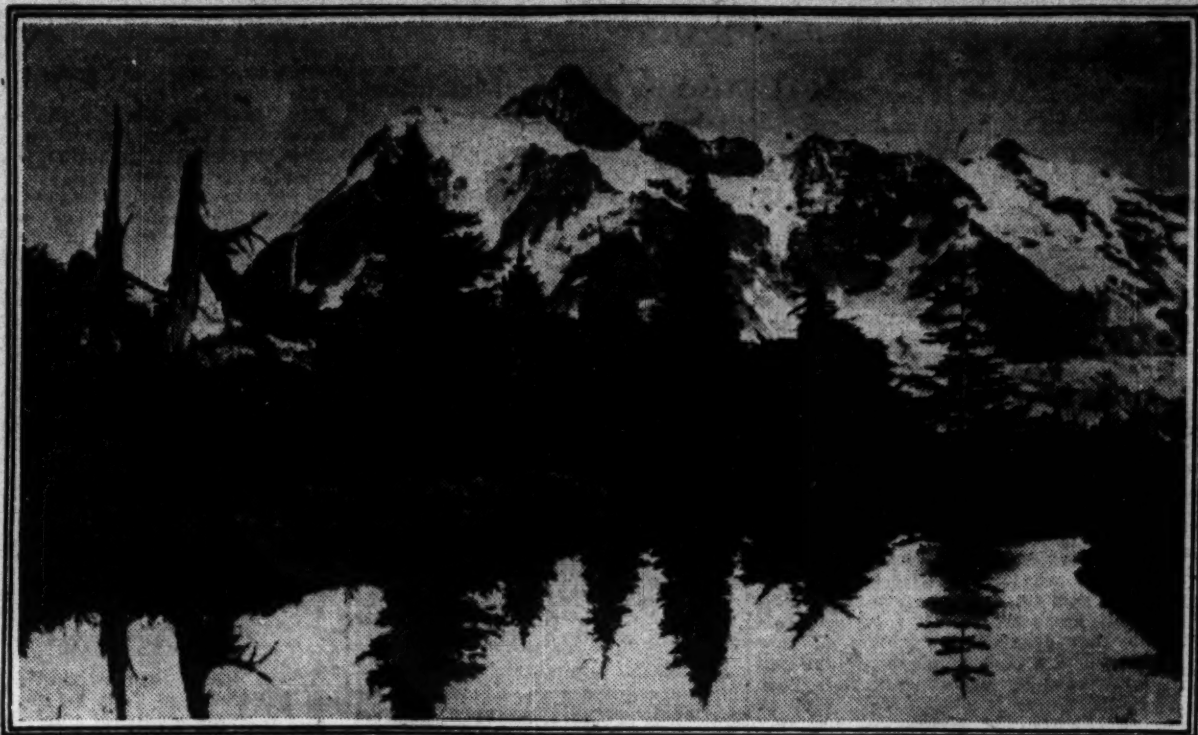
**Babcock & Potts**  
FURNITURE, DRAPERIES, RUGS  
WALL PAPER

Alder Street at 11th Portland, Oregon

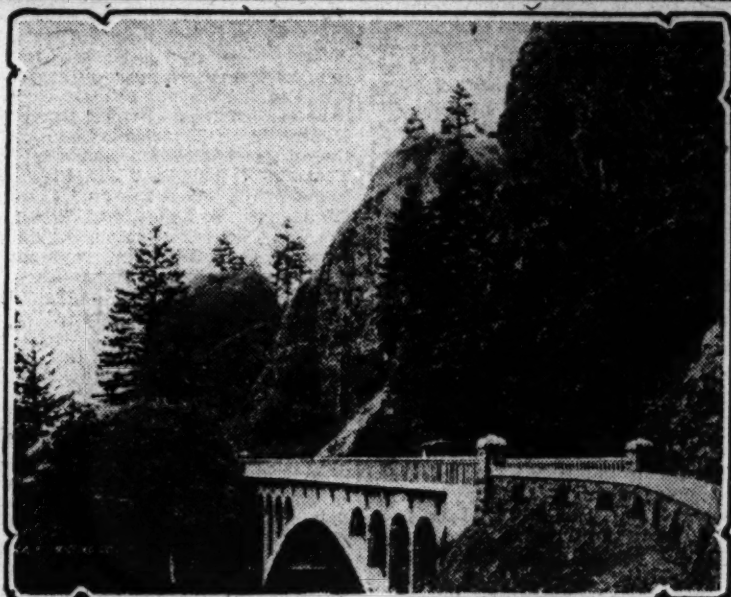
**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Portland, Ore.:

Metropolitan News Co., 572 First St.  
S. F. Rich Store No. 1  
S. F. Rich Store No. 2  
W. G. Keady, 6th and Washington Sts.  
Oscar T. Olson, Multnomah Hotel  
Oscar T. Olson, Morgan Bldg.  
Oscar T. Olson, Oregon Hotel  
Oregon Auto Stage Term, News Stand  
Park and Yamhill Sts.  
G. Wm. Palmer, Yamhill and 5th Sts.  
Portland Hotel

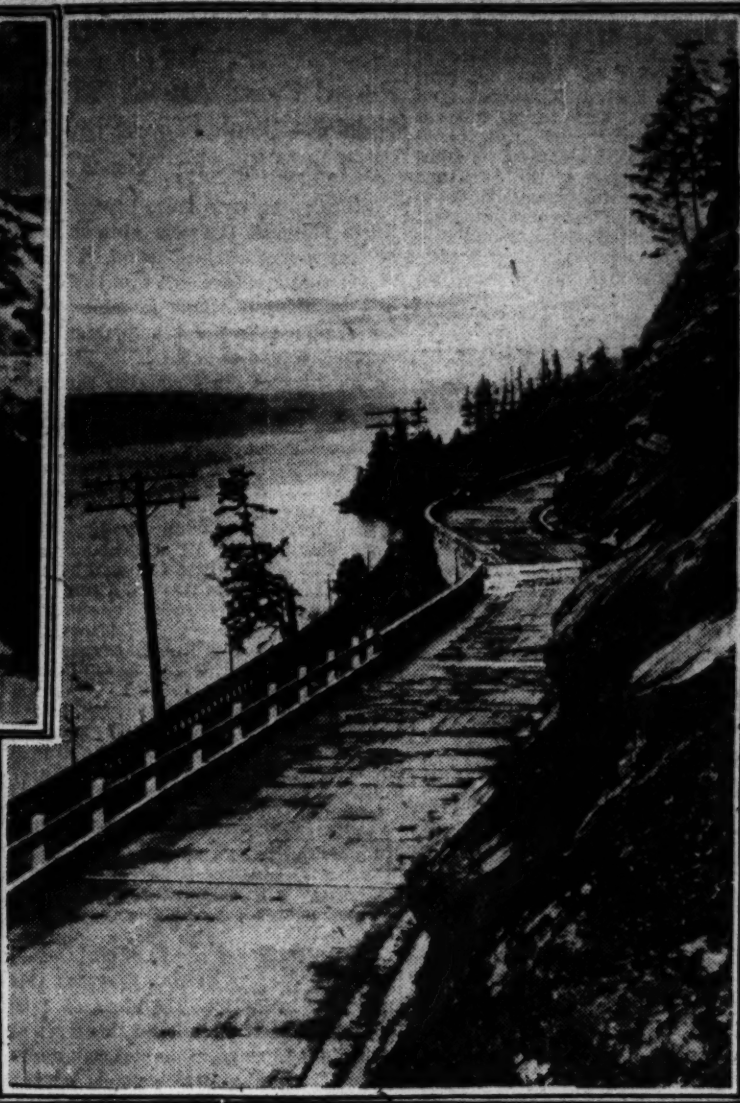
## Pacific Coast Highways Wind Past Pines, Rivers and Mountains



Mt. Shuksan, Elevation 9038 Feet,  
Whatcom County, Washington,  
Route of Mt. Baker Highway  
From Bellingham, Wash.



Shepherd's Dell Bridge, Columbia River Highway, Near Portland, Ore.



Chuckanut Drive, Near Bellingham, Wash., on Way to British Columbia

K. C. Scharpf, of Pendleton; W. T. Phay, of Hot Lake, and C. L. Caldwell, of Union. A committee of Portland men also is co-operating in the arrangements.

The prime object of the projectors of the old Oregon Trail in planning the highway whose dedication is to be made a feature of President Harding's visit to Oregon is to perpetuate the memory of the route over which so many emigrants came to Oregon and Washington in the early days. Its route is approximately the route followed by those pioneers.

A great part of the project follows existing roads, some of which are highly improved. Along these it is proposed to place markers, designating them as links in the Old Oregon Trail. It is proposed to improve such other links in the route as are now in poor condition. Already much of this work is in progress. At present the road is passable its entire distance for summer travel.

The legislatures of Oregon and Idaho have enacted laws designating the portions of the road that lead through those states as the Old Oregon Trail. It is intended that the

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Particular People

MORRISON STREET AT PARK  
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Announcement  
**J. L. HARTMAN CO.**  
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A RESTRICTED  
SUBDIVISION  
on the  
Columbia Highway

adjoining new Shriners Hospital  
2100 feet frontage on  
Sandy Boulevard  
Branch Office on Trout  
Main Office Room & C of C Bldg.  
PORTLAND, ORE.

ent, which is planned to be a complete reproduction of a pioneer wagon train of the sort used by those who crossed the plains between 1842 and 1860. It will include covered wagons, ox carts, driven and led animals, rifle guards, and all of the other familiar accompaniments of the old wagon train. There also will be a large contingent of Indians from the Umatilla reservation and some of typical western cowboys.

Following the pageant an address will be made by President Harding, and later in the day a monument will be unveiled at Immigrant Springs commemorative of the emigration of 1843. To this spot the President will be escorted by an old-time blue-uniformed troop of cavalry. After the unveiling exercises it is expected that the President will return to his special train and proceed on his journey to Portland.

With Mr. Meacham on the committee of arrangements for the celebration are A. W. Nelson, of La Grande;

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Continuous Service to and from  
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**ALSO CITY HAULING**  
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Always in step with fashion!  
Shoes for town and country  
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NORTHWESTERN BANK BLDG.  
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A : NATIONAL : BANK : WITH : A : SAVINGS  
DEPARTMENT : CONVENIENTLY : LOCATED : IN  
THE : CENTER : OF : THE : BUSINESS : DISTRICT

Capital, Surplus and Profits \$2,500,000.00  
Reserves \$23,000,000.00

PRESIDENT TO VIEW  
OREGON TRAIL FETE

Mr. Harding to Speak at Dedication of Trunk Highway—  
Pageant Planned

PORTLAND, Ore., June 13 (Special Correspondence)—With the definite assurance that President Harding will participate, plans are being elaborated for the proposed Old Oregon Trail celebration to be given at Top o' Blue Mountains, near Meacham, Ore., July 3. The proposed celebration is to be a dedication of a trunk highway known as the Old Oregon Trail, which is designed ultimately to extend from the eastern border of Wyoming to the Pacific Ocean at Seaside, Ore.

Walter E. Meacham, president of the Old Oregon Trail Association, which proposed and is fostering the road project, heads the executive committee which is planning the coming celebration. Upon the arrival of President Harding's special train on the morning of July 3, at Top o' Blue Mountains it will be met by an old Concord stage coach, drawn by six matched gray horses, and driven by Joe Woods, a picturesque early-day stage driver. In this pioneer conveyance it is planned to carry the President to the reviewing stand on the site selected for holding the ceremonies.

Fast this stand then will pass a page-

Our experience extended in your insurance  
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A Store with Principles  
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BETTER HATS  
BETTER LADIES' WEAR  
BETTER STYLES  
**for less money**  
Proctor's Millinery  
331 WASHINGTON, at BROADWAY  
PORTLAND, OREGON

The patronage I have  
received from  
readers of The  
Christian Science Monitor  
is greatly  
appreciated  
H. F. Proctor

ley is combined scenery beyond description with agriculture famed throughout the United States. Oregon's excellent system of highways has made nearly all of its noted beauty spots accessible in late years.

Returning north to Portland and then over the Columbia Highway, wonderful in its varied beauty, one can travel on up to eastern Washington and in turn visit Spokane, the thriving metropolis of the inland Empire, and all its great back country and from there run on into Idaho. The new north and south highway running from Spokane\* to Boise, capital of Idaho, affords a motor trip celebrated for its varied beauty and it is a comparatively short trip from Boise to Yellowstone Park.

Goods roads, excellent train and steamer service make the trip from Seattle to the British Columbia cities one not to be overlooked by the tourist. With the inauguration by the Canadian Pacific Railway of a new automobile ferry service to Vancouver Island, another route is opened to the motor tourist and a circuit tour established, taking in Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver City which is to be known as the Bellingham-Vancouver Island Ferry Circuit.

Victoria, capital of the Province of British Columbia, is a singularly attractive city. It is picturesque and of unending interest to the traveler. The same charming scenery that one finds in western Washington and western Oregon is to be found farther north.

Vancouver's importance and its growth in recent years provide much of interesting observation. The city is located on the shores of Burrard Inlet and English Bay, facing the mountains of the North Shore. Both Victoria and Vancouver are well equipped with hotels and points of interest are without number.

## CANADA AIDING IMMIGRATION

WINNIPEG, Man., June 9 (Special Correspondence)—Freight rates on settlers' effects from the United States have been reduced one third by the Canadian railways, who have decided upon this step as part of the general scheme of land settlement and development of western Canada. The new rates will apply from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth to all points in the prairie provinces, and proportionately reduced rates will be in effect from all border points, such as Emerson, Northgate, North Portal, Coutts, Kingsgate, and Sumas. Railway officials expect that the cut in freight rates will have an important influence on immigration from the United States into Canada.

**Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.**  
Hart Schaffner & Marx  
Clothes in Portland  
TWO STORES  
Fifth at Alder—306 Wash. at W. Park  
Coats for Women at 306 Wash.

**Camp Equipment**  
Our advice to those who expect to auto-tour and camp is this:

"If you wish to make your outings a source of pleasure limit your equipment to those essentials that are compact and practical and give the least amount of trouble in handling and the greatest amount of efficiency and pleasure in use."

**The Tent, The Bed & The Camp Kitchen**  
are the three essentials that make pleasurable outings.

We specialize in Camp Equipment and can supply your needs in Tents, Beds, Tables, Chairs, Stools, Camp Cook Stoves, Cooking Utensils, Hard's Combination Running-Board Box, Camp Cook and Dining Table, Thermos Products, etc.

**Honeyman Hardware Co.**  
Park at Glisan St.  
The Home of Good Camp Equipment  
PORTLAND, ORE.

POLITICS IN OREGON  
CENTERING ON KLANMajor Parties Busy Courting  
Favor to Win the 1924  
Senatorial Race

PORTLAND, Ore., June 13 (Special Correspondence)—Charles L. McNary (R.), senior Senator from Oregon, has begun an active campaign for renomination in the Republican primaries, to be held a year hence. While no candidate thus far has openly announced himself in opposition, a number of potential candidates actively are sounding sentiment. Prominent among them are George L. Baker, Mayor of Portland, and K. K. Kuhl, a member of the Legislature from Portland.

On the Democratic side, George E. Chamberlain, former Senator and more recently a member of the federal Shipping Board, is expected to make the race. Mr. Chamberlain has declared since his recent return to Oregon that he is not a candidate, at the same time specifically declining to say that he will not become a candidate.

Ordinarily Oregon is strongly Republican in politics, but the same religious fight which split the party support last November and gave the State a Democratic Governor in the person of Walter M. Pierce is still actively in evidence, and if it continues into next year a similar result in the senatorial contest is not beyond the bounds of probability.

The elements backed by the Ku Klux Klan and the Federated Patriotic Societies do not feel kindly toward Senator McNary because he came home last fall and campaigned for Ben W. Olcott, then Governor, who ran unsuccessfully for re-election mainly on an issue of opposition to the Klan. Although he had received the Republican nomination, Mr. Olcott failed to receive the normal party support. Many Republicans voted for Mr. Pierce on the religious issue.

Mr. Olcott opposed the compulsory public school attendance bill, while Mr. Pierce supported it. This brought the Democratic candidate many Republican votes. Since his inauguration Governor Pierce has shown a continued disposition to recognize the Klan and the patriotic societies. He has returned several men to offices from which they had been removed by Governor Olcott on the ground of their Klan affiliations, and has appeared to favor aspirants similarly affiliated in some of his new appointments.

With the Democrats thus entrenching themselves in Klan-patriotic favor it is recognized by most Republicans that they must nominate a man for senator who can command similar favor if they hope to win. Both Mayor Baker and Mr. Kuhl command a degree of favor among the elements named, but neither thus far has obtained a pledge of their united support.

Agents for Butterick Patterns and Publications—Main Floor

The Store  
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Prompt and Careful  
Attention

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THIRD & MORRISON  
PORTLAND, ORE.

Because  
It Sells for Cash  
Parcels Post Package  
Prepaid on  
\$5.00 Purchases

Beautifully Fashioned First Quality.

**Revelation  
Silk Hose**

At Prices You'll Be Pleased to Pay

Our new Summer stock of this famous make of Women's Silk Hosiery is now complete, showing as it does all desirable new styles and colors, staple shades and a quality to suit every purse. No matter what price you pay, you are assured of absolute satisfaction in fit and wear. In no other make of Silk Hosiery can you secure better values at such low prices. Here are a few of the lines:



**Women's All-Silk Revelation  
Hose at \$3.50 Pair**

The fashionable styles with lace, or embroidery clocking—fine, heavy quality, all silk hose, made with reinforced sole, heel and toe; lisle lined garter hem. All sizes, 8 1/2 to 10, in black and colors.

**Women's All-Silk Revelation Hose at \$3.00 Pair**

Heavy All Silk Hose made full fashioned and with reinforced sole, heel and toe; also lisle garter hem. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10, in black, white and every wanted shade.

**Revelation Silk Hose  
at \$2.00 Pair**

Full fashioned Hosiery of pure dipped silk, made with fine English mercerized lisle sole, heel and toe, lisle top and wide garter hem. Sizes 8 to 10 1/2, in black, white, African brown, suede, fawn, otter, silver, midnight blue and gray. A special value at this price.

**Revelation Silk Hose  
at \$1.50 Pair**

Revelation Silk Hosiery, made with seamed back, seamless foot, reinforced lisle heel and toe—lisle top and wide garter hem. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10, in black, white, cordovan, beige, fawn, beaver, silver, nude, Russian calf, etc. Splendid wearing, perfect fitting and at a low price.



## BOSTON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HONORED

Degrees Conferred Upon 901 by Bishop Hughes—Alumni Enjoy Class Reunions

Simplicity, humor, honor, religion, generosity, are characteristic of the American type, declared the Rt. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, bishop coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, in the Boston University commencement address, which he delivered at Symphony Hall this morning. He said these beliefs, against every argument to the contrary, obtained, saying that they were ingrained in the real American, but often overlooked in the more spectacular persons who, while they held the public eye, could not be said to be representative.

Degrees were conferred upon 901 candidates, Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, acting president, performing the ceremony. With the exception of those for the Doctor of Philosophy degree, candidates did not go to the platform this year, owing to the large number. Instead, they rose in their places as the deans of departments read their names and remained standing while the degrees were conferred. They received their diplomas later at their respective departments.

The degree of Doctor of Religious Education was conferred this year, for the first time, upon Walter Eugene Bachman of Des Moines, Ia., head of the department of religious education and Bible at Fargo College, N. D. He received his Master of Religious Education degree from Boston University in 1920.

## Afternoon Exercises

"To train men in the truth" was the answer to the question, "What should be the relation of the university to professional life?" given by Damon E. Hall, Boston University Law School '99, chief speaker at a convocation of all the alumni at Symphony Hall this afternoon. He said:

In my judgment it should be to train men in the truth; to make them lovers and dispensers of the truth. If the university fails to do this it foists upon the world either ignorance or propaganda and frequently, if not usually, there is not much choice between the two.

Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to mislead her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter.

The body of truth which is known is undoubtedly infinitesimal as compared with what is to be known. And so faith plays of necessity a vital part in every life. But as truth is revealed it should be embraced with gladness and preconceived prejudices, and cherished notions and devices to mitigate the logic of truth must give way.

The school of theology alumni held their annual reunion and election at the Twentieth Century Club at 8 o'clock today. The Rev. A. R. Goddard of Portland, Me., addressed them. The baccalaureate address on "The Teacher" was made by Bishop Hughes in the Old South Church yesterday afternoon.

The first graduating class to complete the four-year course at Boston University College of Secretarial Science, numbering 70 members, held their baccalaureate exercises Saturday afternoon at the Church of the Messiah.

## CANADIAN NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION GROWS

MONTREAL, Que., June 13 (Special Correspondence)—Canadian mills exported last year more than 88 per cent of all the newsprint they produced,

## JAILING OF DRY VIOLATORS URGED BY DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Nothing Else for Courts to Do If They Are in Earnest, Says Homer S. Cummings

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 18—"There is nothing left for the courts to do but to impose jail sentences if they are in earnest in the enforcement of the law," said Homer S. Cummings, state's attorney for Fairfield County and former Democratic national committee member, talking last night on the problem of enforcing the prohibition laws in Connecticut, at a public meeting called by the Ministerial Association.

"If the various states do not support and supplement the Government, the problem of law enforcement will become exceedingly difficult," said Mr. Cummings. "It is perfectly manifest that the United States Government cannot successfully police the entire United States. There seems to be no doubt that the Federal Government is being loaded down with burdens under which it is staggering, and that a bureaucracy is being built up in Washington which in time will know no master."

After discussing the "serious breakdown of the law" in such fields as automobile theft and the sale of narcotics, Mr. Cummings turned to the question of bootlegging "with its many attendant evils, including bribery, forgery, perjury, political corruption, theft and murder."

"I must confess that I was appalled at the revelations as to the ramifications of this industry," he declared. "I came upon aspects of it which were so startling as to seem scarcely possible. Not only is a large amount of money made out of the bootlegging enterprise, but young men are seduced

retaining only 12 per cent for home consumption. The United States is still the Canadian industry's largest customer, having purchased last year 887,000 tons, or 82 per cent of the total production. The remainder of the exports went to Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and South America. The rapid rate at which newspaper production continues to grow is illustrated in a comparison of the figures of the first four months of the present year with those of 1922. There has been a substantial increase each month, the production for the four-month period being 398,935 tons, as against 329,416 tons, an increase of 69,419 tons.

## DARTMOUTH HAS ITS CLASS PARADE

Alumni Hold Center of Stage in Hanover Festivities

HANOVER, N. H., June 18 (Special)—Dartmouth alumni held the center of the stage in the commencement exercises at Dartmouth College today, while the seniors were forced temporarily into the background. Class costumes were in order and conspicuous in the antics of the alumni and the class parade to the baseball game with Cornell this morning.

This morning the members of Phi Beta Kappa Society congregated for reunion and the initiation of new members. The afternoon brought the annual meeting of the Alumni Association, informal organ music, and reunions of Greek letter fraternities and college societies. A band concert, a concert by the Dartmouth Musical Clubs in Webster Hall, and a promenade concert in the college yard are the features of the official program for this evening.

The following awards to Dartmouth seniors were announced today: Barge Gold Medal for original oration, to James M. Griffin of Smithville, Ga.

Grimes English Composition, first prize to Douglas C. Mason of New Rochelle, N. Y., and second prize to Richard Montague of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Atherton Greek prize, to Arthur E. Gordon of Worcester, Mass. Perkins Classical or English Literature prize, to Antonio J. F. Cuffari of New York City.

Modern Language prize, to Antonio J. F. Cuffari of New York City. Haseltine Chemistry or Physics prize, to Donald B. King of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Reid Descriptive Geometry prize, to Donald B. King of New Rochelle, N. Y. Picking History prizes to Willard C. Cousins of Salem, Mass., and Robin Robinson of Bangor, Me.

Woodbury Law scholarships, to Joseph P. Zone of Stamford, Conn., and George H. Mason of Worcester, Mass. Fray Modern prize scholarship, to Joseph P. Zone of Stamford, Conn.

Kenneth Archibald Athletics prize, to Lloyd K. Neidinger of East Orange, N. J. Powers Athletic prize, to Arthur N. Thurston '24 of Rockport, Mass.

John Barrett All-Around Achievement prize, to Donald R. Moore of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Final honors were given in Botany to Frederick A. Muehleok of Hoboken, N. J.; in Political Science to Philip G. Bowker of Brookline, Mass.; in Latin to Arthur E. Gordon, Jr., of Worcester, Mass.; in Chemistry to Donald B. King of New Rochelle, N. Y.; in Mathematics to Walter L. Jones of Newton Center, Mass., and English to Conrad F. Rehman of Hollis, N. Y.

Commencement addresses to be given by high ranking students of the graduating class tomorrow are: "The Aristocracy of Brains," by Arthur E. Gordon, Jr., of Worcester, Mass.; "Shall We Enter a World Court?" by Karl W. Lundberg of Rockford, Ill.; "Student Self-Education," by Lloyd K. Neidinger of East Orange, N. J., and "An Historical Analysis of Capitalism," by Elmer I. Phillips of New-castle, Pa.

After the sermon the seniors sang the baccalaureate hymn, composed by Wolcott Colt Treat '23. The classes of 1898 and 1893 joined with the seniors in holding their first exercises of the week in the Yard.

STATE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU PROPOSED

Brig.-Gen. John H. Dunn, re-elected State Commander of the Massachusetts State Veterans of Foreign Wars, at the closing session of the third annual convention, is preparing to establish and put in operation a State Bureau of Intelligence, corresponding to such organizations in the army and navy, to help the commander in combatting propaganda and in developing the enterprise. The veterans left the appointment of the members of the bureau to the commander.

Eugene P. Carter Jr., of Brookline, was elected Senior Vice Commander at the closing session of Saturday afternoon. John H. McCarthy, of

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## HARVARD ALUMNI AT CLASS FROLICS

Record-Crowd Attends '98 Reunion—South Shore Proves Lively Spot for "Grads"

All morning long, from Plymouth to North Scituate, Harvard Alumni were making merry at class reunions, while at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, the class of 1898, many of whose members have not seen the Yard for a quarter of a century, joined in what is declared to be the biggest class reunion the university has ever seen. Tonight at 8 Harvard 1923 starts the real senior class and families in attendance at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, the class of 1898, many of whose members have not seen the Yard for a quarter of a century, joined in what is declared to be the biggest class reunion the university has ever seen. Tonight at 8 Harvard 1923 starts the real senior class and families in attendance at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, the class of 1898, many of whose members have not seen the Yard for a quarter of a century, joined in what is declared to be the biggest class reunion the university has ever seen. 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## PUGET SOUND RADIO TALKS WITH WORLD

Newly Remodeled Station Is Link With Alaska and Center of Naval Communication

SEATTLE, June 6 (Special Correspondence)—Recently remodeled and provided with the most modern receiving apparatus, the navy has developed the Puget Sound Radio Station at Bremerton is devoting its energy to all classes of communication.

Increase in the number of ships plying the North Pacific, and the added importance of the Pacific Ocean in world commerce, together with the development of Alaskan resources have brought to the Puget Sound Station a varied assortment of functions.

**Communication to Alaska**  
The station, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Commander M. H. Anderson, is the center of the naval communication system in the Thirtieth Naval District, comprising Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Alaska. The activities of the station are divided into naval communication and commercial communication with the Territory of Alaska.

As a naval station, communication is conducted with the high-power naval station in San Francisco, and with the coastal radio stations. Whenever the fleet, or any portion of it, is operating in Alaskan waters, Puget Sound conducts naval communication with the high-power station in Cordova, Alaska.

The naval service in co-operation with the signal corps cable system, insures uninterrupted, rapid communication for Alaska. The naval radio stations at Puget Sound and Cordova form the main artery for the passing of messages to and from the territory.

**Messages Relayed**  
Messages filed at different points in Alaska, or received from ships on the North Pacific trade routes and in Alaska waters are collected by the naval stations in Dutch Harbor, Pribilof Islands, Kodiak and Seward, and are passed into Cordova, where they are transmitted to the Puget Sound Station for delivery over the telegraph and cable connections with Seattle.

When the army cable system is interrupted, the naval communication service provides facilities. At other times the radio service includes the business of the fish canneries and other activities operating to the westward of Seward on the southern coast of Alaska.

When the fleet is operating in the North Pacific, as it will be this summer, the Puget Sound Station is the "hub" to which all messages come for delivery to addresses in any part of the world.

Messages can be received and transmitted simultaneously. Six receivers are installed which provide facilities for receiving on all wave lengths from 100 meters to 30,000 meters. Devices are included for reduction of interference and for the elimination of static to the maximum extent. Some devices utilize loop antennas, with their marked directive effects; others, the qualities of selectivity and rejection.

**Far Distant Lands Heard**  
The station has remarkable ranges of reception. Merchant ships have been read when transmitting on short waves in stations in the Canal Zone and the West Indies. The naval radio station, Cavite, and the Dutch commercial station in Malabar, Dutch East Indies, have been read at night. The higher powered European stations, Lafayette, Lyons, Carnarvon, etc., can be read when conditions are satisfactory. The Annapolis and other high-power stations on the Atlantic coast can be read continuously and reliably at any time.

The receiving station consists of receivers and operating keys only; the transmitters, of which there are four, antennae and power machinery are all located at a considerable distance from the receiving station. The station can communicate uninterruptedly, transmitting and receiving simultaneously. In addition, when not working duplex, it can "listen through," that is, while transmitting, if another station begins transmission, the operator can hear it and interrupt his own transmission to receive it without the necessity of changing from transmission to reception.

The station is being equipped with the most modern circuits for elimination of interference due to the universal reception from radio-phone broadcasting stations and widespread interest in amateur communication on short waves.

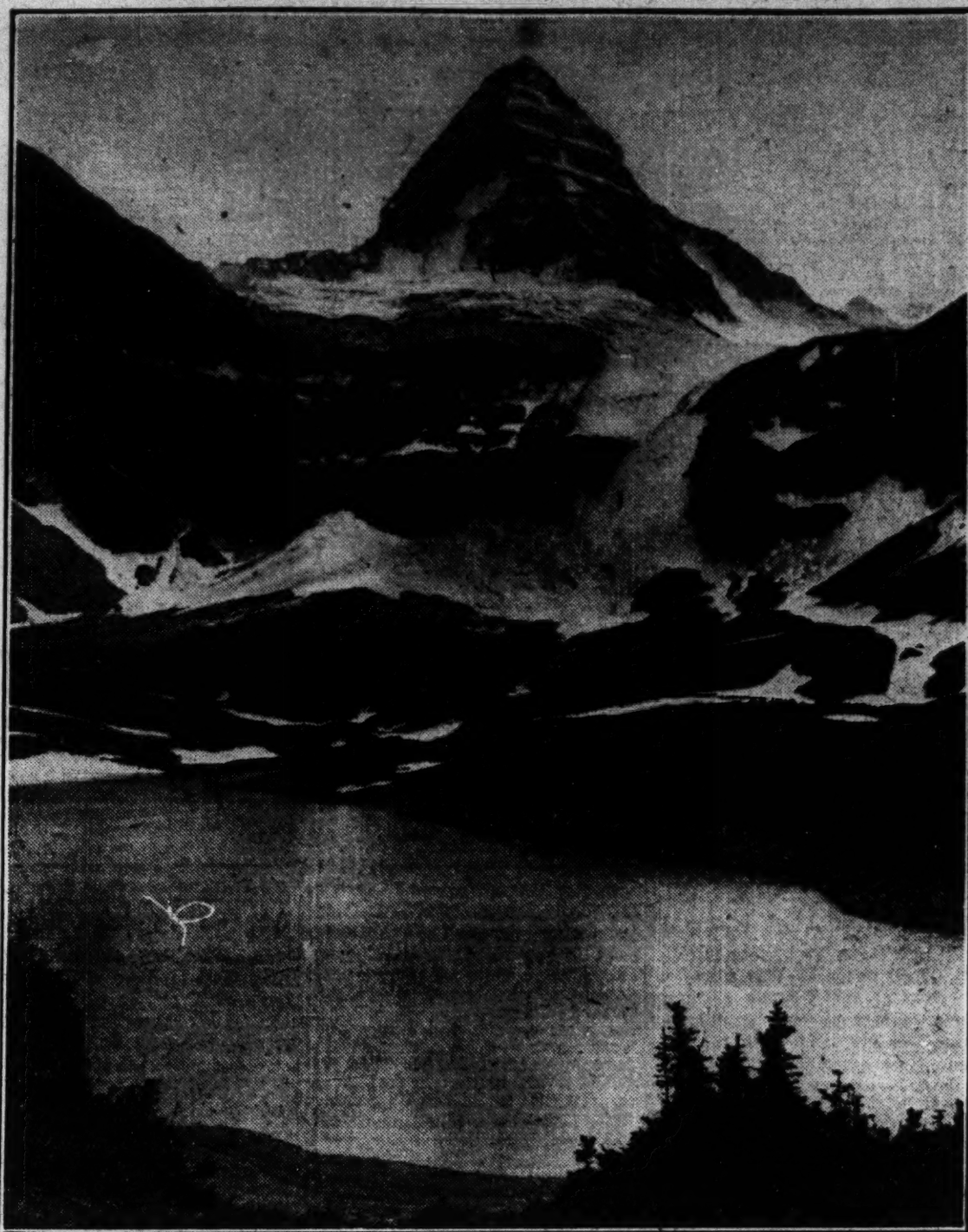
**RUSSIAN TRADE RESTRICTED**  
MOSCOW, May 28 (By the Northern News Service)—The Central Executive Committee of the Soviet has issued an order to the Commissary for Justice to take stern measures against persons guilty of contravention of the foreign trade monopoly regulations. A monthly report on these proceedings will be presented in future to the Soviet. All foreign companies trading in Russia and all Russian corporations engaged in foreign trade must get fresh permission to continue their activities before a given date; failing this they will be suppressed. Public officials are forbidden to act as representatives of foreign firms.

**IRISH TO REDEEM BONDS**  
DUBLIN, May 24 (P)—A bill is to be introduced into the Dail this session to carry into effect the pledge made by Michael Collins that the Irish Government would redeem all the Irish Republican bonds. These bonds, to the amount of \$10,000,000 were floated in the United States, in Ireland and elsewhere, and contain an undertaking that they would be redeemed six months after the establishment in Ireland of an Irish Republic.

The Christian Science Monitor is for sale on the following news stands in Seattle, Wash.:

Try Hotel  
Washington Hotel  
News Co., 601 W. 2nd St.  
Leary Bldg., 2nd & Madison St.  
Home News Agency  
Liberty News Co., 111 Finney

## In the Land of Unsurpassed Scenery



Mt. Assiniboine, a Typical Scenic Feature in the Canadian Rockies

### PACKING CONCERN MAY OCCUPY BREWERY

SEATTLE, June 8 (Special Correspondence)—Plans which may transform the old Seattle Brewing & Malting Company's plant, one of the largest breweries in the west, into a modern meat-packing house, wool scouring plant and vegetable cannery by the formation of a \$3,000,000 Seattle corporation, were announced today by Stephen J. Chadwick, attorney for the organizers.

The leading promoter of the enterprise is G. I. C. Barton, formerly of Barton & Co., Seattle packers. A syndicate of Seattle business men is associated with Mr. Barton in the project. Tentative plans call for an initial investment of \$300,000 for the remodeling of the old brewery, and the development of the packing plant unit of the corporation. The work will start, it was announced, as soon as property is leased and the corporation formed. The buildings and other property of the brewery are valued at \$1,000,000, and the new corporation intends to buy these holdings ultimately. The plant would employ 500 persons.

### MCGILL SENDS OUT TRAVELING LIBRARIES

MONTREAL, Que., June 10 (Special Correspondence)—One hundred and fifty traveling libraries representing 4000 to 5000 books have been sent out during the past year by McGill University Library to country schools, public libraries, reading and literary clubs, women's institutions, and to communities possessing no free libraries, or other facilities. Of the books sent out, fiction must never exceed one-half. Altogether there are 50 different types of libraries. With each library a stereoscope and views is sent out, the views covering, practically every country in the world. Framed pictures of some of the great masters, together with pictures of historic and patriotic interest are sent with libraries to schools and may be changed every six months.

### NAVIGATION OF DAWSON RIVER

DAWSON, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—A plan to prolong navigation on the Upper Yukon River for several weeks each year is being considered by the Federal Government. The proposal is to impound the water at the narrow neck of the river above White Horse and release it later in the season to flood the shoals and wash out sand bars. Engineers view the proposal with favor.

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### YALE CLASS DAY PROGRAM OPENED

Seniors Hold Exercises on the College Campus

NEW HAVEN, June 18—Under the spreading elms of both the college campus and Vanderbilt Square the seniors of Yale University held their class day exercises today. At the "Sheff" sagors" gathering the class prophecy was given by W. K. Sagred of Detroit, the oration was delivered by F. B. Turck Jr. of New York, the history was related by C. H. Alvord of Winsted, Conn., and the ivy planted and the ode given by A. N. Into of Bristol, R. I., voted by his class as the man who had done most for Yale. The academic seniors on the college campus listened to the class poem by M. E. Foster of Boston, the oration by F. O. Matthiessen of Tarrytown, N. Y., and the class history by E. S. Rusted of Peekskill, N. Y., who in the opinion of his classmates, had done the most for Yale. T. H. Zundor of New Haven read the Latin ivy ode.

The fellows of the corporation met early this afternoon and the alumni advisory board held its annual meeting, with E. B. Greene of Cleveland presiding.

The Law School Alumni Association at its luncheon was addressed by Chief Justice William H. Taft, W. S. Culbertson, vice-chairman of the tariff commission, and Dean Thomas W. Swan. Elton Parks of New York presided.

**CRUDE OIL CHEAPER**  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 18—Twenty-five cents a barrel was cut from the price of the principal grades of crude oil today.

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### MONTREAL'S RETURNS REACH HIGH FIGURE

MONTREAL, Que., June 12 (Special Correspondence)—Receipts at the Montreal Customs House for the month ending May 31 were by far the biggest for any month in this or last year. The total receipts, customs, excise and sales tax amounted to \$3,728,555, as compared with \$7,153,283 in April, which itself was considered an exceptional month. The receipts for May also showed an increase of \$1,846,550 over the corresponding month for last year, when the collections amounted to \$6,882,004.

Thus the collections for April and May, this year, totaled \$15,610,559, as compared with \$13,257,086 for the same two months of last year, an increase of \$2,353,573. The greatest collections for any month previously recorded were in July, 1920, when they amounted to a total of \$29,240,862.

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SEATTLE, WASH.  
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Distinctive styles in appropriate clothes for the manifold sports and recreations of the Sound country.  
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## WOMAN ATTACKS JIBES AT DRY LAW

Miss Mary Anderson, of Labor Bureau, Addresses Women's Committee of 100

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 15—Advocates of law and order should not be discouraged by the seeming widespread violation of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act, declared Miss Mary Anderson, head of the Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., speaking at the conference here of the National Women's Committee of One Hundred for Law Enforcement.

"We must keep up our vigilance, and we may have to go through an extended period of law enforcement agitation, but there is absolutely no doubt in my mind as to the ultimate success of the enforcement of the prohibition law," declared Miss Anderson.

The speaker gave as the reason for her confidence in the success of prohibition her knowledge of conditions in Chicago. She said:

"I remember when I was in Chicago during the time the liquor traffic was legalized. The alleys were full of beer cans, women were rushing the beer cans, and living conditions were such as go with continual drinking. Now we do not see that sort of thing in Chicago. We see the children better taken care of, and if we had done nothing else than this through prohibition we could congratulate our country."

Miss Anderson said that when Lady Astor recently asked her if she felt that the working people of the United States were benefited by prohibition, she replied: "I feel that absolutely; there is no question about the betterment brought to the families of the working people." She quoted Lady Astor as saying: "I do not care anything about the rich man; his family is provided for, no matter what happens to him. It is the working people I am anxious about."

The speaker also said that when she went to a movie or other show she was incensed at the jokes made about prohibition and the intimations that liquor is a good thing. At one time it was said that none of the vaudeville circuits were not going to tolerate any more jokes about liquor, but she was sorry to say that she had seen the same sort of levity on the vaudeville stage since then.

Miss Anderson proposed that this should be taken up with Will H. Hays, director of the motion picture industry, or some other responsible person, and that protests be made against ridiculing the Constitution of the United States. The protests, she said, should be sent to all theaters and picture show managers saying that the patrons would not stand for such plays or shows as ridicule the fundamental law of our land.

The speaker also proposed that it would be an excellent plan for the Women's National Committee of One Hundred for Law Enforcement to begin its work by educating the young people who are attending the conferences of the Y. W. C. and other meetings this summer because they are largely the attendants of the cinema and the theaters and should understand that patriotic young Americans would not permit such things.

## DISMISSAL OR LOSS OF POWER FOR DR MEIKLEJOHN EXPECTED

Administrative Difficulties and Not Liberalism Now Asserted to Be Amherst College Issue

Amherst, Mass., June 18 (Special)

Amherst commencement proceeds in full fellowship, as by common consent the hard problem of the trustees is kept out of class reunions, but no one close to the situation doubts that President Meiklejohn, if he cannot be persuaded to resign, will be shorn of authority, if not dismissed, after Tuesday's full board trustee meeting.

The president's dramatic bacchanalate sermon was a remarkable triumph, but it is taken as his valedictory. The class of 1917 has elected him an honorary member and the whole alumni body gave him a tremendous ovation after the alumni parade, when he was called upon for a speech, followed by cheering classes to his house.

The difficulty of the problem before the trustees is not being minimized. Every effort is being made by alumni who purport to speak for the board, to make it clear that liberalism is not an issue, but administrative difficulties resulting in faculty dissension. The trustees, having interviewed an undergraduate committee and every member of the faculty, are in constant discussion of their problem. There seems no likelihood that they will take the vigorous ground in full support of the president's educational program that alone could save the situation.

The opponents of Dr. Meiklejohn are the oldest teachers and Amherst alumni, whose removal can hardly be expected, while their opposition in the faculty makes the president's task an impossible one.

The graduating class, after receiving in confidence a message from the trustees, passed a resolution which closes the matter for them. It says:

Resolved: That the class of 1923 is heartily in support of the ideals of liberal education which the trustees of Amherst College say is, and is to be, the basis of Amherst College's educational policy; and that the class further declares its support to the fullest extent President Alexander Meiklejohn, who has done the utmost to make this ideal an actuality.

**Baccalaureate Sermon**  
Given by Dr. Meiklejohn

AMHERST, Mass., June 18—It is the fate of every man, of every people, to take the teaching of religion as a goal, but fall far short of reaching it in actual working principles." Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, president of Amherst, said yesterday in his baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the college. Answering the question: Is our world Christian? President Meiklejohn said: "I am inclined to answer, yes and no; to say, it is, but also, it is not. And yet I think a truer answer can be given. I think that in the only sense in which such men as we can take a moral creed we do accept the Christian teaching. In this we do as Buddhists do, and as Mohammedans. . . . And this is not an accident which comes from our peculiar weakness. It is the fate of every man, of every people. It is the essential quality of human living."

I have complained against the world that Jesus was killed by it as soon as people thought they knew what he was teaching. And yet the selfsame world has kept that teaching in its mind, has talked of him and of his words for these 2000 years, has thought of him more than of any other man whom it has known. What shall you say of such a funny baffling world as this—a world that slays a man, just as the Greeks slew Socrates, and then defines its very mind and spirit in terms of him?

The answer to the riddle lies in the very nature of a man. . . . In many ways, of which I must not stop to speak just now, thought is abstract; it leaves the vivid, actual concrete world of things and human situations; it deals with principles and universals. By means of these men hope to change themselves, or, as they said in older days, to save their souls. Man by his thought, his insight, is leading, dragging up from out the depths, himself. And though it is himself who leads he follows most reluctantly.

In a reference to "Pharisees," President Meiklejohn said: "These are the men whom critics criticize. That is their function. They present the action in our common life. They make the world go round; they make the institution run; they get things done according to the wisdom which the past has given. And meanwhile other men, so-called reformers, find fault with what they do—and there is fault enough to find. But are they made of different stuff, these two? Is one side right, the other wrong? May one of them destroy the other from the earth, sweep it aside, and take the world in charge? I do not think so. To make our life complete each side must play its part."

I wish that both these groups could see how silly and futile each would be without the other. And yet it will not do to wish too hard, to set one's heart on having peace, the peace that comes with understanding. These two will never understand each other. Our human life will never understand itself. But if it stopped from trying the human spirit would be dead.

**FORD MOTOR EXPANSION**  
DETROIT, June 18—The Ford Motor Company has begun work on the enlargement of the Northville plant. The development includes a new factory building and a large power dam covering about 15 acres. The factory building is to be 50x200 feet.

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## Two Czechoslovak Boy Scouts Undertake World Walking Tour

### Averaging 50 Miles a Day, They Traversed Bavaria and France, Then Tramped in England for Five Months

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 4.—Two brothers, Blaha, by name, who belong to the Czechoslovak Boy Scouts, started from Prague on June 25 last year for a world-walking tour. That they are hardy walkers can be judged from the fact that even at the start they averaged some fifty miles a day. Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the Boy Scouts Association in London, they certainly looked fit enough. During their travels in England they have picked up enough English to get long with, and expressed themselves as delighted with their tour so far, though they owned that their experiences in Bavaria were rather rough, as it rained without ceasing, and they did not like to ask for hospitality, while the hotels were too expensive. In France, being short of money, they did some work on a building for a few days, finding the French and brother scouts whom they met most hospitable.

In Paris they were glad to find a Czechoslovak colony and a Boy Scouts International Bureau, through which they got references and were put on the road to England. But before getting there they did a couple of months' farm work on the property of Comte Romaine Grenadier, and then, tramping to Havre, they set eyes on the sea for the first time in their lives.

In England they were handed over to Rover P. Wiley, who has looked after them during their five months' walking in England. They have been handed on from center to center of the Boy Scouts organization and have been everywhere and seen all there is to be seen. Now they are waiting for a ship to take them over to New York, prepared to work their way if necessary. Asked as to how long they expected to be away from home, the eldest brother replied cheerfully, "Oh, two or three years, perhaps," and Rover Wiley added, "If they get fed up they can go home any time, but they aren't fed up yet."



### Control Operating Mechanisms

THE elevators, rudder, and ailerons of an airplane are supposed to be instantly movable at the pilot's will. The mechanical system which is used to actuate them must be such that there will be no lost time and no lost motion. When the pilot operates his control he wants to know just what the effect will be and just when it will occur.

The connections between the cockpit and the control surfaces are, as a rule, remarkably simple. In most instances, in fact, they consist simply of wires, arranged in pairs, that the controlling force, whatever its direction may be, is transmitted through the wire by a pull, never by a push. Wires are capable of taking force in one direction only.

When the connections have been followed to the cockpit, the pilot's controls, also, are found to be strikingly uniform in type. The vast majority of all airplanes built at the present time are fitted with stick controls, consisting of a stick rising vertically from the floor of the cockpit and foot-bar. The stick is pushed up and aft to control the motions of the elevator, a backward movement pulling the rear edge of the elevator up and so causing the airplane to climb. A transverse motion of the same stick governs the ailerons. When it is pushed toward the right, the right aileron of the left aileron is pulled up while the right aileron is pulled down. The lift of the right wing is then increased at the expense of that of the left, and the right wing is raised while the left is depressed. The operation of these two controls is of course quite natural, as the various motions, quite without knowledge of the piloting of an airplane, instinctively lean towards the high side when the machine tilts. Leaning towards the high side and dragging the stick with him, he is operating the control in the proper manner for the restoration of equilibrium.

The rudder is controlled through the foot-bar, which bears a superficial resemblance in form and function to the handle-bar of a bicycle. There is little real similarity, however, as the operation is exactly opposite from that of a handle-bar. The pilot must push his right foot forward if he wishes to make a turn to the right. This motion, also, quickly becomes instinctive.

### For and Against the Stick

The stick control, as just described, certainly represents the ultimate in simplicity. It is hardly possible to think of any means whereby three distinct controls can be operated with a device containing so few parts. There have been few occasions when the stick seemed likely to have any rival in general favor.

There are only three objections to the stick. In the first place, it is not satisfactory for very large machines because it gives insufficient controlling power. Second, it is rather unstable in an airplane insufficiently stable to be left to itself requires the use of both feet and one hand and gives the pilot little opportunity to attend to machine guns or any other equipment. Finally, the patent situation is rather involved, as the French inventor of the stick control has lately been suing all other airplane manufacturers for fabulous sums for royalties in virtue of machines built during the war and using his device.

### The Problem of the Giant

The problem of the control of the giant airplane is a serious one, and should be discussed at length as a separate topic. If manually-operated controls of the present type are to continue to be used, increasing size of the surfaces to be moved requires either that the pilot should exert an increased force on his control or that the gear ratio should be changed so that the stick, wheel, or whatever other device may be used will be moved through a larger distance for a given ultimate effect. If two airplanes are alike except in that it requires a six-inch movement of the upper end of the stick to pull the trailing edge of the elevator up three inches on one, while the control connections are changed on the other so that a three-inch movement suffices for the same purpose, the force applied to the stick by the pilot's hand in order to produce a given effect will be twice as great in the second case as in the first.

The reduction of force on the stick by gearing down is limited by the pilot's reach and by the dimensions of the cockpit. The total movement of the stick cannot, in any instance, much exceed 24 inches, and this must

correspond to the full desired range of angular movement of the control surfaces. So far as the ailerons are concerned, however, the limitation can be overcome by the substitution of wheel for stick control. If the control column is capped by a wheel, which is rotated to operate the ailerons, the gearing can be reduced to anything desired, as the wheel can be turned through several full turns for the extreme range of aileron movement just as the wheel on a sailing vessel or small steamer is often turned through several revolutions to move the rudder to its full extent. In fact, there is no apparent means of doing for the elevator control what the wheel on top of the column does for the ailerons in increasing the ease of movement.

### Efforts to Find a Substitute

The efforts so far made to overcome the second suggested objection to stick control have in most cases been more bizarre than practically useful. It is of course possible, at least in theory, to combine three distinct operations on a single control member, but the difficulty of moving that member in such a way as to secure exactly the effect desired, combining the movements of the various control surfaces in just the proper proportion, is certainly a very great one. The training of pilots for a "three-in-one" control would be a much longer process than their training for the present simple type. Nevertheless, a number of such controls have been designed and tried, combining two direct movements with one rotation. A column surrounded by a wheel, for example, can be moved fore-and-aft or sideways exactly like the stick, and the wheel can be rotated to give a third control. To rotate the wheel without moving the column at all would obviously require great care and the constant use of both hands, and at least one control has been designed, also, to be operated with the feet alone, leaving the hands entirely free.

The third objection to the stick was found in the patent situation. Fortunately for the American industry, that trouble seems likely to be confined to France, or at most to Europe. In France the inventor of the stick control, whose patents date back more than 15 years and who was one of the pioneer pilots and constructors, has received a judgment for several million francs in royalties. However we may welcome the spectacle of an individual inventor getting his full dues in monetary form, the burden of such a payment is one which the aeronautical industry at the present time, when the recovery from the post-war collapse is not yet complete, is ill able to bear.

### Mechanically Operated Gear

So far as manually-operated controls are concerned, then, the stick for small machines and the wheel and column for large ones appear to give the answer. A point will ultimately be reached, however, at which manually-operated controls will not suffice, and a mechanically or electrically operated gear will have to be used, just as a steam steering gear is always used on large ships. The stick will then have no function except to open and close air valves or to operate switches and rheostats for controlling the flow of electricity, and the pilot will not have to exert any force at all. That prospect is not altogether an attractive one, as a pilot judges the behavior of his airplane to some extent by the feel of his control, as the helmsman of a small boat gauges its operation in part by the feel of the tiller. With no force on the stick, that feel would be lost, and the pilot would have to change his methods of flying, depending on instruments more than is now common. The ideal arrangement, from the point of view of the pilot, would be found in the provision of a mechanical device which always did nine-tenths of the work of controlling, leaving the other tenth to the pilot himself in order that he might be warned, by the seeming slowness of the control and the poor response of the airplane, when he was getting into an attitude dangerously near that of stalling.

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## INDIAN ASSOCIATION MAY EXTEND SCOPE

Several Tribes Petition Chicago Organization to Aid Them in Obtaining Justice

Special from Monitor Bureau

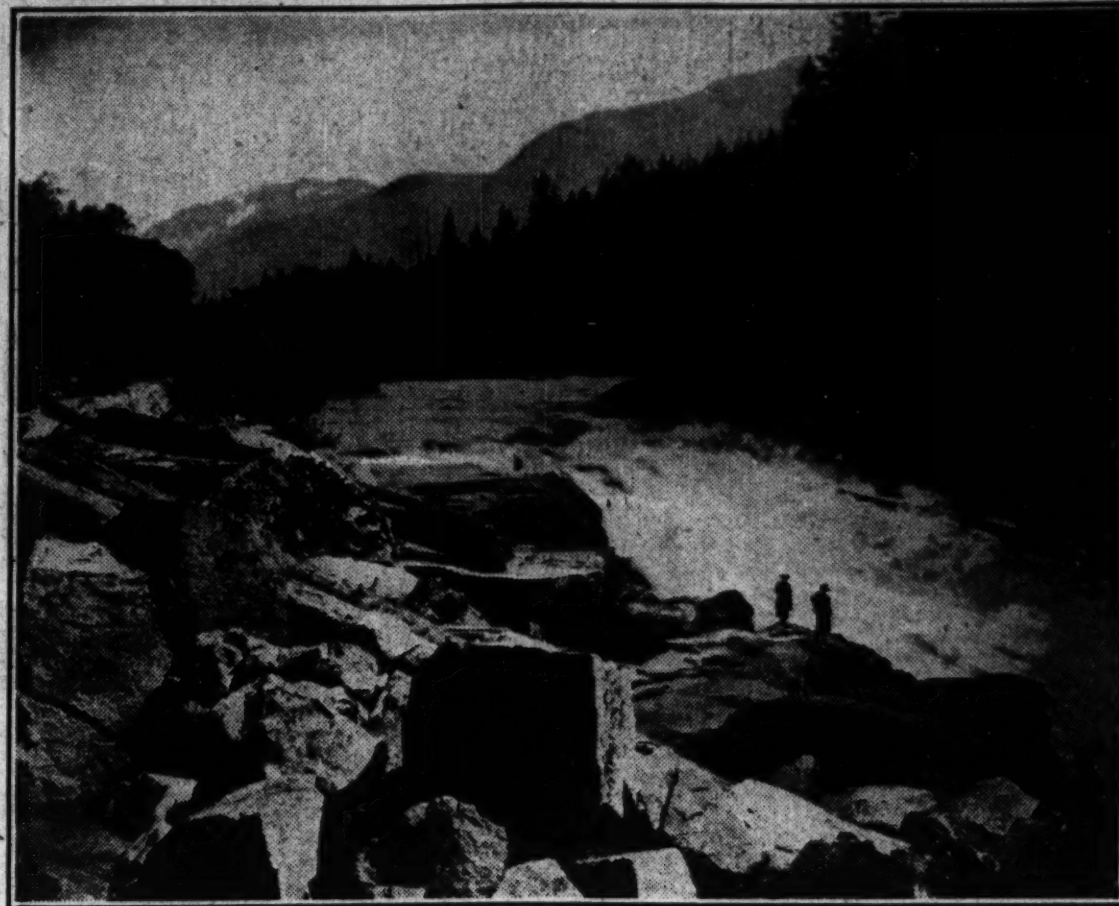
CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—The Indian Rights Association of Chicago, an organization designed to help the Pueblo Indians realize their communal and individual rights, will consider, at a meeting of its executive committee here next Thursday, whether to establish a national organization to help obtain humane and efficient management of the United States Indian Bureau, in the interests of all American Indians, according to Ralph Fletcher Seymour, secretary of the association. Petitions and requests from Indians and Indian agencies throughout the country for the Chicago Association to assist them in the same manner as it is working for the Pueblos, as well as requests from other organizations, including the American Indian Defense Society of New York, to join with them, have brought up the question as to determine a change of policy, Mr. Seymour said in an interview with a Christian Science Monitor representative.

"We are anxious to see the Indian exist as an Indian, and not as an anomalous creature without the rights or distinctions of either a white or a red man," he declared. "We feel that the Government through its Indian Bureau is not taking the right steps to help the Indian, or to conserve his culture. There are a few scattered societies and periodicals which feel as we do and are striving to see the right measures taken. I feel that The Christian Science Monitor stands among the foremost publications in supporting this cause, and is doing splendid work in this direction."

"If it is feasible for us to enlarge our organization and secure funds with which to participate in a national society, we certainly want to do so. The injustices done the Indians today are destroying the remnant of a race which in its natural condition is at least as valuable a contribution to our national life as are the protected Red Wood forests. It is not a friendly act to give the Indians their allotments of land as the bureau is doing, because usually they cannot care for them, and do not want them. It too often results in breaking up the reservations for the benefit of white persons interested in the natural resources. The development of the Indian as an individual is being neglected."

Among the tribes that have appealed to the Chicago association to help them are the Sioux, the Navajo of Arizona and the Cocopah along the Colorado River, according to Mr. Seymour. The Pueblo Indians, too, are far from satisfied, he said. If their land continues to be taken away from them, and they are not given the water rights to support themselves, they will be forced to leave their towns, to work on railroads, in packing houses, and elsewhere among the whites where they are without the opportunity to enjoy their native tribal life.

## Where Mountain Streams Roar Through Canyons



By the Skykomish River, Near Everett, Wash.

## ROAD TO BE EXTENDED UP CASCADE RANGE

BELLINGHAM, Wash., June 11 (Special Correspondence)—The scenic attractions of the Cascade Mountain range, snow-capped and beautified by living glaciers, annually are being made more available to the public. A contract has just been let by the federal Forestry Department and this county for the construction of six miles of road this year high up in the range, and for graveling eight miles constructed last year. The cost will be \$119,695, the Forestry Department paying two-thirds and the county one-third.

The road lies in a jumble of mountains, included in a United States forest reserve, and has made available to travelers many scenic beauties, practically inaccessible heretofore. The road facilitates the removal of timber and makes mining regions more accessible.

## NORTHWEST INDIANS REQUEST PAYMENT

BELLINGHAM, Wash., June 11 (Special Correspondence)—Three hundred Indians of eight or ten tribes, including men, women, and children,

have just held a "powwow" here, as the Northwest Federation of American Indians, to urge the Federal Government to pay to the Indians money alleged to be due them under treaties negotiated by the territorial Governor, Isaac I. Stevens, in 1854 and 1855. Lin H. Hadley, Representative from Washington, who is interested in the Indians' position, and who has presented a bill in the national House regarding the claims, was present.

The northwest Indians, seldom warlike toward the early white people, were indeed peaceful on this occasion, opening the conference with piano solos and closing at night with a big dance, to which the public was invited.

## SERB DECORATED IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Que., June 12 (Special Correspondence)—Consular representatives of eight European nations met at the Rumanian Consulate on the occasion of Capt. A. V. Seferovitch, Consul-General for Canada of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, being decorated, on behalf of the Rumanian Government, with the insignia of the Commander of the Crown of Rumania. George A. Simard, Consul-General for Rumania, said the honor was conferred as a recognition of what Captain Seferovitch had been able to accomplish in furthering the long existing friendship between Rumania and his own country.

## MANY ATTRACTIONS CLOSE TO SPOKANE

Tourist Finds Beauty and Industry—Mines and Lumbering Camps Within Short Radius

SPOKANE, June 14 (Special Correspondence)—Spokane, the city of sunshine and power, is fast becoming a mecca for tourists. It is modern in construction, the dwelling place of 104,000 people, and makes an excellent headquarters for week-end or vacation parties. Within the city limits, 43 parks and a number of driveways add to the beauty of the landscape. One need not necessarily stay within the city to find the things of interest. Excellent highways, radiating in every direction to the mining fields, agricultural districts and lumbering sections, have been constructed. To the north, one may find acres and acres of wheat fields adjoining the Indian reservation, where dwell a few remaining representatives of the people that once ruled this region. The Indians of today are in most cases very much civilized.

To the east of Spokane, one may find much of interest in the Coeur d'Alene mining districts. Here the largest silver-lead mine and smelter in the world can be found at Kellogg, Ida.

By driving only comparatively a few miles south and east of Spokane, one may find a great lumber region of the St. Maries and St. Joes districts. It has been conceded that the largest stand of white-jane timber remaining in America lies within this belt.

As a proposal for another day's trip, one may visit the great Palouse country, where the grain fields cover the ground to the horizon. Huge harvesters can be seen in action in late season.

One of the most interesting side trips that can be taken from Spokane is to visit Mt. Spokane, municipally owned, within 35 miles of the city. It is possible to leave the business district and within a two-hour drive be at the summit, looking off into portions of three states and the beautiful Canadian Rockies in British Columbia.

## MANHATTAN POLLS SHRINK

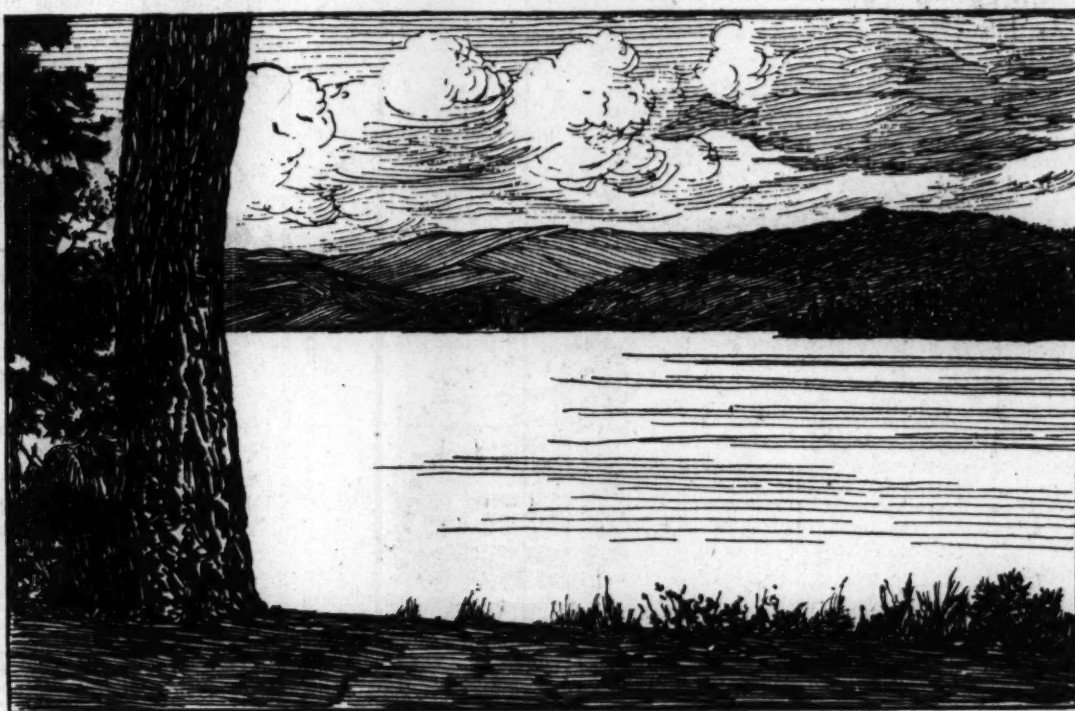
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 18.—The population of the borough of Manhattan has still further shrunk since 1910, when for the first time it was found that it had a smaller number of people than the other five boroughs, according to figures issued by the New York City census committee here. The borough of Brooklyn, though showing an increase every decade, has kept its population practically at a standstill, compared with the growth of the other three boroughs of Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx.

## The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in Spokane, Wash.:

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W. Thomas Castle News Stand



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Ye Merrie Chatter Bookshoppes  
Books, Stationery, Rental Library  
Davenport Hotel, First Ave.

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An exclusive child's shop.  
Cor. First Ave. and Lincoln St.  
Davenport Hotel

Blue Bird Gift Shop  
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Davenport Hotel, First Ave.

Pacific Hotel  
For Tourists—725 First Ave.

The Parsons  
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The National Savings and Loan Association  
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Hechtman's  
Coats, Wraps and Gowns  
S. 11 Howard St., Symons Block

The Crescent  
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Inland Finance Company  
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Salad Dressing—Thousand Island—Cream—  
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Information on Pacific Northwest  
resorts obtainable from the Spokane  
Chamber of Commerce, Spokane,  
Washington.



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Architecture

## The Dedication of McCormick Hall at Princeton University

By E. BALDWIN SMITH, A. M., Ph.D.

Princeton, N. J. Special Correspondence

ON THE morning of Saturday, June 16, shortly before Princeton broke into its annual riot of romp and color attendant upon the baseball game with Yale, there was held within its confines a rather solemn ceremony in the dedication of McCormick Hall. This beautiful Italo-Gothic building is the gift of Cyrus H. McCormick of the class of '79, made in memory of his wife, and no one of the small but distinguished group invited to be present at the dedication can forget that it came into being through the imaginative and executive genius of Howard Crosby Butler of the class of '92, professor of architecture in Princeton University. His passing last August, depriving the architectural world of one of its most valuable leaders, occurred while he was on his way home from Sardis, where his excavations had just yielded most illuminating results. It is his original theory of a school of architecture resting upon a realization of art that has now found realization at Princeton.

**Professor Butler's Idea**

Professor Butler's own words written in November, 1921, give an idea of how every detail was worked out beforehand. He says: "The school of architecture has been developed within the department of art. The foundation principle of the school is that architecture be taught primarily as an art, and fine arts courses be integral parts of the curriculum. Therefore there was but one place on the campus for the new building, and that adjoining the old museum with its excellent library collections of illustrative materials, devoted to architecture and other branches of art. This old building, which was originally designed to contain collections of paintings, antiques and casts, and which was never completed, has housed the Marquand Library for years and has been the scene of our earliest efforts to help the Princeton students who expected to become architects, on the road toward their professional studies in schools elsewhere. The problem of enlarging the art building to accommodate the school of architecture involved, first, the provision for adequate, well-lighted, and well-ventilated drafting rooms; second, the addition of small lecture rooms, and rooms for preceptorial conferences near the library (in order to avoid the danger connected with transporting costly books used in these exercises to other buildings); third, the provision of convenient space for displaying large architectural casts, and fourth, and perhaps most important of all, the suitable housing of our splendid library."

**Hall of Casts**

The foregoing demands have been met almost completely. In the center of the ground floor is the gigantic Hall of Casts, containing full-sized models from Syrian buildings, including the great doorways of Si and Babiska and other details from the Christian architecture of northern Syria and the Hauran, which have been made from squeezes taken under Professor Butler's direction on the Princeton Syrian expeditions. These great casts illustrating the architecture of a country almost wholly deserted since the seventh century, are in excellent imitation of the original limestone of north Syria and the hard, black basalt of Arabia, the two regions which the Princeton expeditions explored. This

room will eventually hold models of many important buildings, from classic, medieval and Renaissance periods, displayed where they can be easily studied.

On the top floor is the Marquand Library, containing about 20,000 books on the fine arts. This library, which was first given, and then for many years enlarged by Prof. Allan Marquand, is a fine example of the wisdom and generosity of this dean of American art history and founder and director of the Princeton department of art and archaeology. The offices of the staff of the school of architecture serve also as preceptorial rooms, for the new school, like its parent the department of art, lays great stress upon the preceptorial method of teaching.

Externally McCormick Hall has been constructed as a part of a group of buildings, of which the old Art Museum, a Byzantine building by A. Page Brown, the architect of Whit and Ohio halls, was the first. This was not an easy effort at adaptation. The Old Museum was built before Princeton had fixed upon any consistent scheme of architectural development, and to quote again from Professor Butler, it was "not in harmony with the existing buildings about it, and they in turn did not agree especially well among themselves. With the brownstone Gothic of Murray-Dodge and the Pyne Library lying to the north toward the center of the campus, the white marble classic of Whit Hall to the northwest, the blue-gray round arched style of Dodd to the west, the gray and yellow Florentine Palace style of Brown, a near neighbor on the south, and with need of making the new wing harmonize with the old building, the problem was one which suggests the making of peace in eastern Central Europe."

Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, the consulting architect of the university, who has laid out the great plan for the future extension of the university buildings, is the man to whom architectural harmony on the campus is of most vital concern, and to his hands was entrusted this delicate task. He chose a medieval style of architecture, more neutral than collegiate Gothic, friendly to Romanesque and classic alike. This is the Gothic of Italy, as represented in the palace and other public buildings of Siena. Brownstone walls lightened on the wings by large areas of gray stucco, relieved with the same brownstone trim, and varied and picturesque spotting of the windows, which in their turn recall not only the Byzantine of the Old Museum and the surrounding Gothic, but even give a suggestion in their balconies and marble columns of the Renaissance in Brown Hall. All these make the new building a unique and striking note of both contrast and harmony with Princeton's collegiate Gothic.

The enrollment in the courses in art at Princeton has increased more than 300 per cent in the last 10 years, and the old building, which was originally designed solely as a place where objects of art could adequately be exhibited, because every room had to be used either for class rooms, draughting rooms, or to shelter the growing collections of photographs and slides. Now, with the addition of McCormick Hall, the Marquand Museum may be in part liberated to its original use, and will function as a museum of historical art under the direction of Prof. Frank Jewett Mather.

While McCormick Hall houses both the library and the preceptorial

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## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK

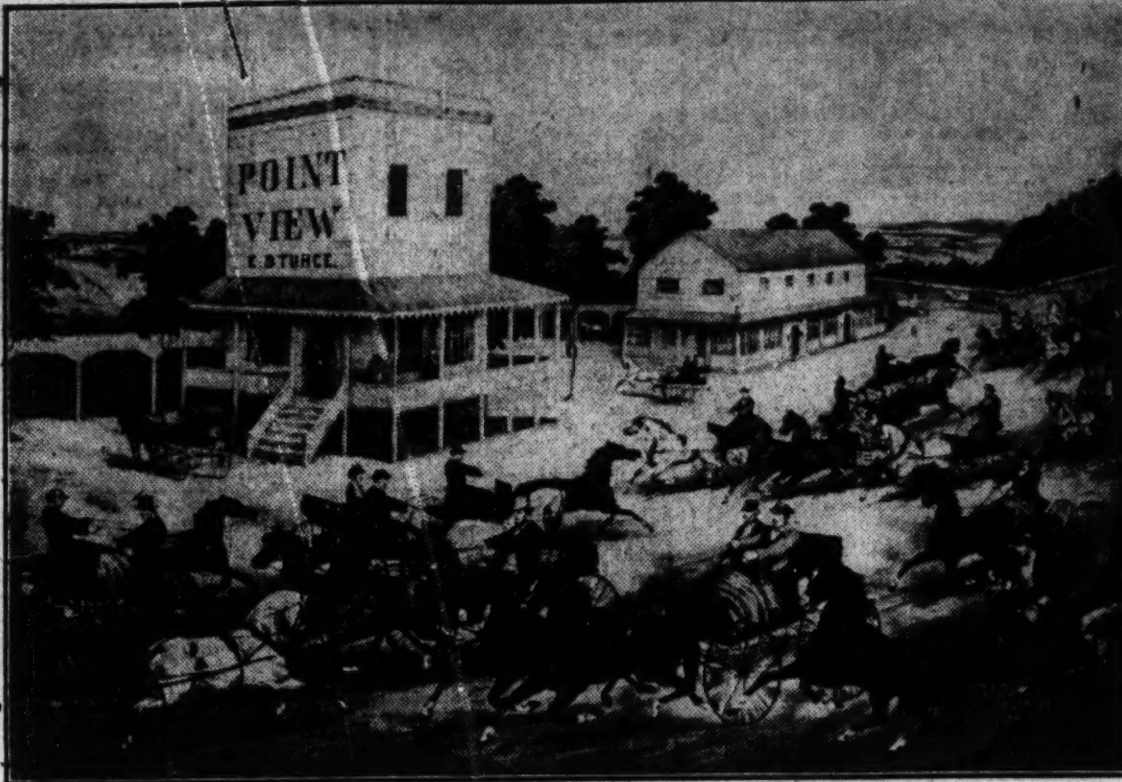
**CORT THEATRE**, W. 48 St., Eves. at 8:15  
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With GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH  
Harry Leon Wilson's story, dramatized by  
Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

**THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE AT LAST**  
**"The Covered Wagon"**  
By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze  
CRITERION B'WAY at 2nd Daily 2:30, 8:30  
44th St. Sunday Matinees at 2

**LAURETTE TAYLOR "SWEET NELL"**  
EQUITY 48th St. THEATRE, Bryant 0178  
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Tues., Sat. at 2:30

**Belmont Theatre**, 48th St. Eves. 8:30, 10:00  
H. B. Warner in "You and I"  
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel



"Trotting Cracks on the Road," From a Print Made in 1870

## Old Color Prints to the Fore

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, June 14

ADIRABLE warm weather companions are old color prints. They have plentiful, cool, white margins, they are delicate and crisp in tone and texture, and they depict themselves with becoming reticence and dignity. In mood and sentiment they range from the absurdly trivial to the noble and grandiose; in point of artistic content they are likewise variable. In the generous assortment now on view at the Kennedy Galleries the crude coloration and naive character of some of the early American prints are in striking contrast to the polished performance of the British print-makers, but there is so much of genuine interest in nearly all the examples shown that the question of aesthetics seldom intrudes.

The sporting habits of our grandparents are delightfully revealed in a series of colored lithographs of camping scenes, when the ladies far outdressed the men in frills and furbelows of unbelievable dimensions and complexity. Their male companions, invariably bearded and unbending in appearance, proceeded so far in their enjoyment of the day's activities as to occasionally remove their coats, but beside the strenuousness of the modern sporting world, these worthy folk approached nature in gingerly fashion.

A print labeled "American Country Life" gives a composite view of a suburban estate with mother and the

children and a retinue of dogs grouped about the front gate where the dahlia are spreading their heavy heads, to welcome the men returning from some holiday adventure, picturesquely laden with the accoutrements of their outing; to the left of this happy scene a stream flows tranquilly while upon center on the right is seen the family mansion set in the midst of choice trees and shrubs. Life must have been one long, sweet song in such an environment; a similar scene, but with the scenario a few points further on, shows a family gathering in the front hall where the children and dogs and camping kit are nonchalantly strewn over the parquet floor.

There are camping scenes in the wilds, complete in every detail like carefully contrived stage settings, and there are romantic views of the California coast, wild and craggy in the moonlight; also camp meetings, trotting races, and encampments of the National Guards, very neatly set forth as to uniforms and tents. The sporting New Yorkers of 1870 are seen in a vivacious print, entitled "Trotting Cracks on the Road," a very whirl of nettlesome steeds and racing buggies on the then Harlem Lane; the artist who designed this print must have been grateful for the bright colored lap robes then in vogue, as they en-

liven his design with telling accents. Several whaling prints are shown, sometimes with close-range views of these daring deeds of the deep; famous yachts were popular subjects for the marine artists, and of unusual beauty of color and design is a set of four English plates depicting different stages of the encounter between the Chesapeake and the Shannon. Although there would seem to be but a limited supply of these prints—for the most part published by the well-known firm of Currier & Ives, the artist for the most part left unhonored and unused—Kennedy & Co. have secured a collection of several hundred original old prints in response to a commission of the United States Shipping Board for the decoration of the U. S. S. Leviathan. This is the first time such an order has been placed in the market, and argues favorably for a growing appreciation of these quaint documents.

The Montross Galleries have assembled various works of art in a summer show of considerable proportions, paintings and drawings by the artists who are more or less associated with these galleries. Thus the Prendergasts, and Marin and Davies are well on hand, with a goodly company of such diversified men as Paul Dougherty—not so conspicuous these latter years in the exhibitions—Gari Melchers in a light, buoyant representation of a garden porch, Horatio Walker for a conservative note of genre painting, Allen Tucker, Max Kuehne, Robert Henri, Harold Weston, H. Varnum Poor, Bryson Burroughs, Madrice Sterne, and William Glackens.

Davies is seen in several figure studies and in two panels of mystical nature; a recent painting, "A Night in Spring," is apparently compounded of various times and moods, the foreground passages blending but little with the landscape setting, which is distinctly of earlier fashion. His stormy panel is more persuasive, although he never fails to weave some fragment of consequence into his work. Mr. Weston, who made his debut here this winter, is a landscapist of much promise and individuality, although the peculiar rhythms and compositions that are uniquely his are only slightly indicated in the pictures in this exhibition; he is one more young painter who is struggling with a heavy and unresponsive medium, who should cast about as did Mr. Poor—now a ceramist of the first order—for a more sensitive vehicle. Mr. Poor is showing a landscape in one of the galleries, but his plates and potteries in an adjoining room have so definitely placed him as a designer and craftsman after the grand manner of the Persians and the Italians that no matter how much he may enjoy canvas and oils, he has found his place before the kilns.

## Dorothea Webb's Recital

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 5.—At Aeolian Hall,

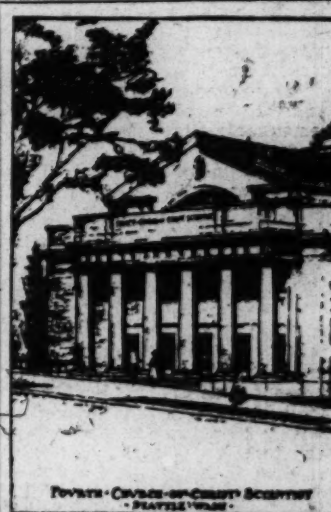
on June 2, Miss Dorothea Webb gave one of those choice, eclectic little concerts one has learnt to associate with her name. On this occasion her colleagues were the English String Quartet (Miss Marjorie Hayward and Messrs. Edwin Virgo, Frank Bridge and Ivor James), and her regular accompanist, Miss Ella Ivimey.

Six old Italian and French songs led the program, the accompanists to them arranged for string quartet by Dr. Ernest Walker of Balliol College, Oxford. The pure lines of vocal melody gained their proper background in the sustained tone of the strings. At some points the accompaniments struck one as stiff (or was it that the English String Quartet were a little too assertive?), but for the most part Dr. Walker's treatment of the songs was felicitous and scholarly.

Four folk songs from Somerset and the Appalachians with (later in the program) an unaccompanied setting by George Oldroyd of a poem by Sturge Moore, served to show that Miss Webb is as clever in unaccompanied singing as in the more usual types of work. Her enunciation is clear, and the soft lower tones in her voice are very effective.

Of the two groups of modern British and French songs none was a "first performance," but some were early appearances, as in the case of the beautiful, finely felt setting of "King David" for voice and piano by Herbert Howell, and in "Thunderstorm" and "This Night" by Arthur Bliss, compositions which exhibit the composer in what one may call his middle mood. A setting of the "Song of the Water Maiden" for voice and string quartet by a little-known composer, Norman Peterkin, was deservedly one of the successes of the afternoon.

M. M. S.



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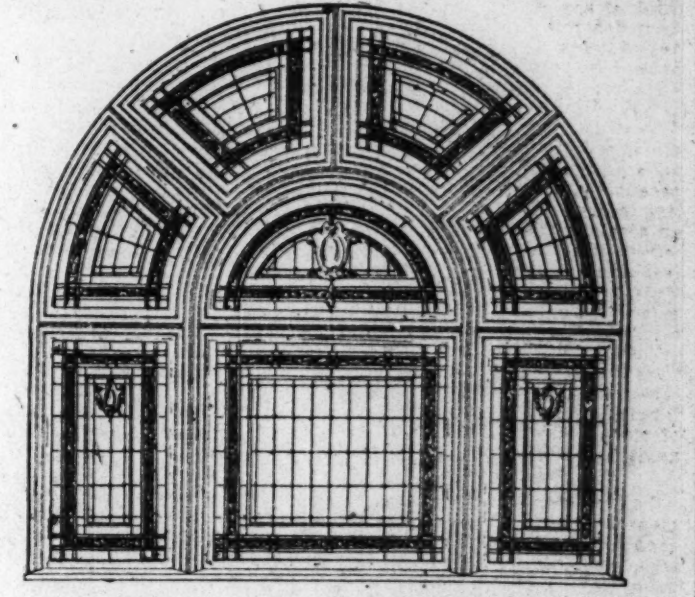
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## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK

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## YALE LEADS IN MEN SELECTED

Nine of 16 Athletes Named to Go to England Represent the Blue—More to Be Named

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18.—With nine of the 16 men already picked to represent Yale in the dual track meet with Oxford and Cambridge in England next month coming from the Yale team, this combined team of American college athletes will have a decidedly blue tinge this year. Nineteen other Harvard and Yale varsity athletes will compete with some of this year's freshman stars at the Harvard Stadium next Saturday for the eight remaining places on the team and while Harvard is expected to show up better in these trials, it is not expected that the Crimson can equal the number of Yale men on the team as finally selected. The men who have already been selected for the trip are:

100-Yard Dash—W. A. Comins '25S and E. J. Runiak '25 Yale.  
220-Yard Dash—B. M. Norton '26, Yale, and R. G. Allen '26, Harvard.  
440-Yard Dash—G. W. Chapman '25S and C. S. Gage '26, Yale.  
880-Yard Run—Capt. T. J. Campbell '23, Yale, and Capt. J. W. Burke '23, Harvard.  
One-Mile Run—M. K. Douglas '24S, Yale, and J. N. Watters '26, Harvard.  
Two-Mile Run—B. B. Cutcheon '25, Harvard.  
120-Yard Hurdles—Anton Hulman Jr. '24S, Yale.  
Running High Jump—R. L. Hyatt '24, Harvard.  
Running Broad Jump—W. A. Comins '25S, Yale.  
1-Pound Shotput—C. A. C. Eastman '24, Harvard.  
Pole Vault—S. S. Scholpp '24, Yale.

The following men will compete for the remaining places Saturday:  
Two-Mile Run—W. L. Tibbitts '26, Harvard, and E. C. Vander Pyl '23, Yale.  
120-Yard Hurdles—H. H. Hatters '23, Harvard, and C. B. Millikan '24, Yale.  
320-Yard Hurdles—John Durant '25 and H. W. Cole '26, Yale, and R. D. Thayer '24, Harvard.  
Running High Jump—Malcolm Morse '24 and E. D. Brown '24, Harvard, J. S. Reeves '23, A. V. Greeley '25S and D. S. Gifford '26, Yale.  
Running Broad Jump—M. C. Cheney '24S and L. G. Weinecke '26 of Yale and D. J. Quirk '26, Harvard.  
16-Pound Shot—T. T. Dunker '25, Harvard, and R. E. Jordan '23, Yale.  
Pole Vault—D. D. Reidy '23 and J. D. Martindale '24, Harvard, and N. B. Duffee, Yale.

The men already selected were chosen for their performances in the annual Harvard-Yale dual meet which was held here Saturday and which resulted in a decided victory for Yale by a score of 89½ to 45½. It was one of the most one-sided scores ever made in these meets. It also gave Yale the track and field championship of the "Big Three," as the Ells had previously defeated the Orange and Black, 71-1-3 to 42-3.

Three new records were made and Harvard athletes captured two of them. C. A. C. Eastman '24 of Harvard won the 16-pound shotput with a performance of 46ft., breaking a record which had stood for 19 years. C. C. Carpenter '24 of Harvard made a new mark of 135ft. for the discus throw, and C. H. Storrs Jr. '23, Yale, threw the javelin 181ft. 10½in.

W. A. Comins '25S, Yale, was the only double winner, and he was also the high individual scorer. He took the 100-yard dash in 10s., and won the running broad jump with a distance of 23ft. 7½in.

Following the holding of the dual meet, the Harvard varsity athletes elected J. E. Kennedy '24, quartermaster, captain of next year's team, while the Yale athletes elected M. K. Douglas '24S as their next leader. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by W. A. Comins, Yale, 10s. 10½in. Second: John Locke, Yale, third, Time—10s. 11½in.  
220-Yard Dash—Won by E. J. Runiak, Yale, 22s. 10½in. Second: Vinton Chapin, Harvard, third, Time—21s. 3½s.  
440-Yard Dash—Won by G. W. Chapman, Yale, 54s. 10½in. Second: J. O. Gellifuss, Yale, third, Time—1m. 1s. 10½in.  
880-Yard Run—Won by Thomas Campbell, Yale, 1m. 17s. 10½in. Second: J. W. Burke, Yale, third, Time—1m. 18s. 10½in.  
One-Mile Run—Won by M. K. Douglas, Yale, 4m. 5s. 10½in. Second: J. E. Runiak, Yale, third, Time—4m. 23s. 10½in.  
Two-Mile Run—Won by B. B. Cutcheon, Harvard, 9m. 10s. 10½in. Second: R. H. Lutz, Harvard, third, Time—9m. 54s. 10½in.  
120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Anton Hulman Jr., Yale, 1m. 15s. 10½in. Second: T. S. Hart, Yale, third, Time—1m. 15s. 10½in.  
220-Yard Hurdles—Won by John Durant, Yale, 4m. 10s. 10½in. Second: R. D. Thayer, Harvard, third, Time—4m. 1s. 10½in.  
Running High Jump—Won by R. L. Hyatt, Harvard, 5ft. 10in. Second: Malcolm Morse, Harvard, 5ft. 8in. Third: J. S. Reeves, Yale, 5ft. 4in.  
Running Broad Jump—Won by W. A. Comins, Yale, 23ft. 7½in. Second: M. C. Cheney, Yale, 22ft. 10½in. Third: L. G. Goodwin, Yale, 22ft. 10½in.  
Pole Vault—Won by S. S. Scholpp, Yale, 12ft. 10in. Second: D. D. Reidy, Yale, 11ft. 10in. Third: J. E. Friedman, Harvard, 11ft. 10in.  
H. J. Friedland, Harvard, J. E. Martindale, Harvard, John Locke, Yale, and W. J. Carpenter, Yale, tied for third, 10ft. 10in.

16-Pound Shot—Won by C. A. C. Eastman, Harvard, 46ft. 10in. Second: H. T. Dunker, Harvard, 45ft. 10½in. Third: R. E. Jordan, Yale, third, 41ft. 10in.

16-Pound Hammer—Won by C. A. Earl, Yale, 129ft. 10in. Second: P. H. Cruikshank, Yale, second, 127ft. 10in. Third: L. K. Marshall, Harvard, third, 125ft. 10in.

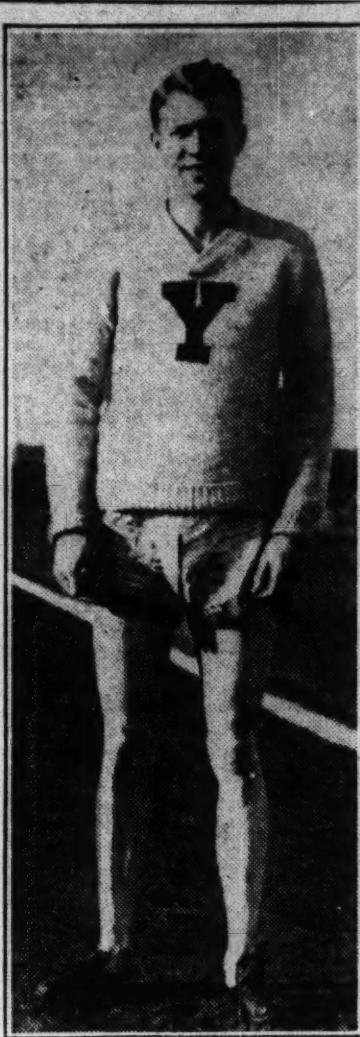
Javelin Throw—Won by C. H. Storrs, Yale, 181ft. 10½in. Second: F. K. Kernan, Harvard, second, 175ft. 10in. Third: E. C. Bench, Yale, third, 170ft. 10in.

Discus Throw—Won by C. C. Carpenter, Harvard, 135ft. 10in. Second: E. B. Steffanson, Yale, second, 127ft. 10in. Third: W. V. Miller, Harvard, third, 126ft. 10in.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—G. M. O'Neil, a catcher with the Boston Nationals since 1919, has decided to quit baseball and enter business here in St. Louis, where he makes his home. O'Neil was the "Braves" regular catcher for the past four seasons.

WAR DEPARTMENT TEAM WINS  
PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The War Department polo team defeated Green River, N. J., 12 goals to 6, here today, in the final match for the President's Cup of the Philadelphia Country Club.

Barnes and Kirkwood Tie New Open Champion  
By The Associated Press  
Glenage, Scotland, June 18  
M. BARNES, American professional golfer, and J. H. KIRKWOOD, Australian star, tied A. G. HARRIS, the new British open champion, and George Gadd in a four-ball match here today.



Capt. Thomas Campbell '23, Yale Varsity Track Team

## TUFTS DEFEATS HARVARD NINE

MEORFORD, June 18.—Tufts College ended its baseball season here Saturday afternoon by defeating Harvard University in a free-hitting game, 13 to 7. With the exception of the first inning, in which Tufts batters made five hits, which, coupled with five Crimson errors, allowed the seven runs in the game was fairly even.

E. C. Hermann Jr. '25 started in the box for Harvard, but after three runs had been scored against him he gave way to Grosvenor Bemis '24, who finished the inning and game. Bemis became stronger as the game progressed, but the lead of 11 runs obtained by Tufts in the first three innings was too much for the Crimson to overcome.

W. B. Morrell '23 pitched his last game for Tufts, and although he is credited with a win, had it not been for the excellent support given him by his team the outcome might have been different. Fourteen hits were made against him, of which six were for extra bases.

F. N. Roach '23 and Frank Loud '23 made three hits each in three times at bat for Tufts. Loud and Capt. G. T. White '23 fielded finely for the victors, saving many critical situations by their individual plays. D. P. Thayer '23 and Capt. George Owen Jr. '23 were best at bat for the Crimson, the former making three hits, one a triple, while Owen made a double and a fine home run.

Shortly after the game the Tufts players elected M. J. Crowley Jr. '24 of Norwood captain of the nine for next season. He plays center field and is one of the few veterans around which the college is to build its next season's nine. The score by innings:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Tufts: 1 1 3 0 0 1 0 1 X—13 10 0  
Harvard: 1 2 0 1 0 1 0 0—7 14 6  
Batteries—Morrell and Roach; Hermann and Bemis. Keegan, Umpire; Coady and Barry, Time—2h. 18m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE  
Rochester: 35, 19, 44, 64  
Baltimore: 33, 19, 44, 64  
Reading: 31, 25, 55, 54  
Toronto: 23, 23, 55, 54  
Buffalo: 23, 23, 55, 54  
Newark: 22, 31, 41, 5  
Syracuse City: 22, 31, 41, 5  
Syracuse: 22, 31, 41, 5

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Jersey City 5, Syracuse 0.  
Rochester 15, Newark 6.  
Reading 7, Buffalo 4.  
Toronto 5, Baltimore 4.  
Baltimore 3, Toronto 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Buffalo 7, Reading 5.  
Toronto 3, Baltimore 6.  
Newark 5, Rochester 4.  
Newark 2, Rochester 4.  
Jersey City 3, Syracuse 5.  
Syracuse 6, Jersey City 5.

SCOTTISH COAL SHIPMENT GROWS  
EDINBURGH, June 6 (Special Correspondence).—The shipment of coal from Scottish ports for the present year has shown a remarkable increase compared with 1922. Up to the end of April 6,006,323 tons had been sent out, 1,879,755 from the Clyde and 4,127,068 from the Forth. The total for the corresponding period of 1922 was 3,972,135. It is noteworthy that while the increase from the Clyde ports comes to only 303,768 tons, that from the Forth amounts to 1,730,920 tons.

FRICKE ELECTED CAPTAIN  
MIDDLEBURY, Conn., June 16.—At the close of the game with Amherst College today the Wesleyan University players elected A. K. Fricke '24 of Swarthmore, Pa., captain for next season. Fricke is a junior, member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and plays shortstop. He has played for two seasons at halfback on the varsity football team. He captained the baseball team last season.

TEXTILE MEN MEET  
EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18 (Special).—The Southern New England Textile Club, meeting on Saturday at the Pompano Club, elected Ezra Dixon of Bristol, R. I., as president, and a new official board. The club voted a \$50 scholarship in the Rhode Island School of Design at Providence. It increased the membership limit from 500 to 575 to admit 350 mill men and 225 associate members.

FENWAY PARK  
Today Two Games, Starting 1 O'clock  
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS  
Seats at Park. Phone Kenmore 6932.

## MINNESOTA GIVES THIRTY LETTERS

Hultkrans Wins Conference Medal—Two Captains Elected

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 16 (Special).—The conference medal was awarded to R. E. Hultkrans '23, at a banquet given by the athletic department of the University of Minnesota here last night. Hultkrans' high scholastic record makes him particularly eligible to be adjudged the best all-round athlete of the year at Minnesota. Hultkrans has competed in three major sports for two years. He has been a member of the track team, carrying off honors in the hurdles and the 120 and 220-yard dashes. He has also played basketball for two years, and was captain of this year's team.

W. W. Foote '25 was elected captain of the baseball team for the coming year, and Robert Van Fossen '24 was elected student manager. Foote has played shortstop on the team for the entire season. He also played basketball this year. He is a good consistent hitter who can be depended upon to develop the team to its highest capacity. At the same meeting J. E. Towler '24 was elected captain of the 1924 track team. Towler is a hard worker, and has been the high point man of his team in most of the track meets this year. He took third place in the all events in the National Collegiate Athletic Association indoor meet held at Northwestern University, this spring.

Thirty athletes in three branches of sport were awarded major letters. In track and field the winners were: Capt. S. V. Wilson '24, dash man; J. E. Towler '24, broad jumper, also hurdles; C. G. Scholl '25, javelin hurler; H. B. Hirst '26, J. L. Brown '25, D. J. McLoughlin '26, distance runners; B. L. Neubeiser '26, Louis Gross '25, M. B. Monsen '24, weight men; R. W. Niles, broad and high jump; R. A. Martineau '24, hurdles.

In tennis, letters were awarded to Capt. Vance Pledgeon '25, Bernard Bros '23, Rudolph Kuhlman '23 and Harry Beck '23.  
In baseball the award went to Capt. G. B. Myrum '25, second baseman; Gilbert Nevers '24, student manager; R. L. Gambill '23, centerfielder; Lester Friedl '23, pitcher; W. W. Foote '25, shortstop; D. B. Rumble '23, right fielder; Kenneth Bros '25, shortstop; R. J. Christgau '25, catcher; J. G. Moskovich '25, second baseman; S. L. Anderson '24, first baseman; R. H. McMurphy '23, second baseman; H. A. Hartfel '25, pitcher.

## SWITZERLAND WINS ALL BUT ONE MATCH

GENEVA, June 17 (P).—Although Argentina had been definitely eliminated from the Davis Cup tennis competition by Switzerland in the matches played Friday and Saturday, the final games in the singles were played today. In these Argentina managed to score its only victory. This was when Bord defeated Martin three sets to two, 6-3, 6-1, 7-9, 4-6, 7-5.  
In the other match Aeschlimann won from Caminos, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3.  
The final score of the series was Switzerland, 4; Argentina, 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDINGS  
San Francisco: 50, 34, 449  
Sacramento: 40, 34, 541  
Vernon: 39, 34, 502  
Salt Lake City: 37, 36, 507  
Portland: 37, 39, 487  
Los Angeles: 34, 39, 487  
Seattle: 31, 42, 425  
Oakland: 30, 45, 400

RESULTS SATURDAY  
San Francisco 7, Sacramento 4.  
Portland 11, Vernon 7.  
Seattle 2, Oakland 0.  
Only three games played.

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Los Angeles 12, Salt Lake 9.  
Salt Lake 11, Los Angeles 7.  
Portland 4, Vernon 0.  
Portland 7, Vernon 6.  
San Francisco 2, Sacramento 1.  
Sacramento 4, San Francisco 2.  
Oakland 11, Seattle 3.  
Seattle 5, Oakland 2.

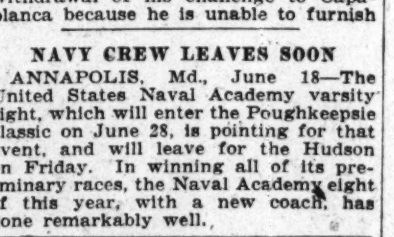
PENN ATHLETES BREAK RECORDS  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—H. R. Lever of the University of Pennsylvania, 100-yard intercollegiate champion, broke the 65-yard and the 75-yard world records Saturday, on Franklin Field. His time for the shorter distance was 6.8s., or 1-5s. better than the previous record, held by his coach, Lawson Robertson. In the 75-yard dash, Lever covered the distance in 7s. 10s., 1-10s. under the old mark.

Under the old mark, the world record was broken when L. H. Brown, captain of the 1922 Pennsylvania track team, ran the 500 meters in 1m. 35-10s. The former mark was 1m. 55-10s., made by Svend Lundgren of Stockholm, Sweden, in 1922.

CHESS MASTERS MAY TOUR U. S.  
NEW YORK, June 17.—Two, and perhaps three, European chess players who participated in the international chess masters' tournament at Karlsbad are planning tours of the United States and challenges to Jose Capablanca of Havana, Cuba, world's champion, Jacob Bernstein reported today after his return from the matches abroad. Alekhine and Bogoljubov, Russian players who finished high in the tournament, are completing arrangements for the tour. Bernstein said, while the Polish expert, Rubinstein, is considering the withdrawal of his challenge to Capablanca because he is unable to furnish

Navy crew leaves soon  
ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 18.—The United States Naval Academy varsity eight, which will enter the Poughkeepsie classic on June 28, is pointing for that event, and will leave for the Hudson on Friday. In winning all of its preliminary races, the Naval Academy eight of this year, with a new coach, has done remarkably well.

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155 Washington St. BOSTON 177 Tremont St.

## Six Nations to Try for Sculling Title

London, June 18

SIX nations are represented by the oarsmen who will shoot their sculls along the Thames next month, in competition with W. M. Hoover of Duluth, in the Diamond Sculls Race, won last year by Hoover. Except in this race there are not so many overseas entries in the Henley regatta as last year, when oarsmen from elsewhere than England competed in four events. This year the participants are all English except in two events, the Diamond Sculls and the Grand Challenge Cup for eights.

Some of the men Hoover will have to beat to retain his Henley honors are: H. A. Bell, the Canadian champion; R. F. Colman Jr., of the Union Boat Club, Boston; Dr. R. L. Bosshard, Grasshopper Club, Zurich, Switzerland; Henry Ljungmann, Christiania Rowing Club, Norway, and J. P. Stock, Societe Nautique de la Marne, France.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING  
Kansas City: 33, 12, 728  
St. Paul: 35, 16, 686  
Columbus: 28, 24, 520  
Louisville: 27, 25, 519  
Milwaukee: 21, 32, 245  
Minneapolis: 20, 31, 332  
Toledo: 20, 31, 332  
Indianapolis: 19, 30, 388

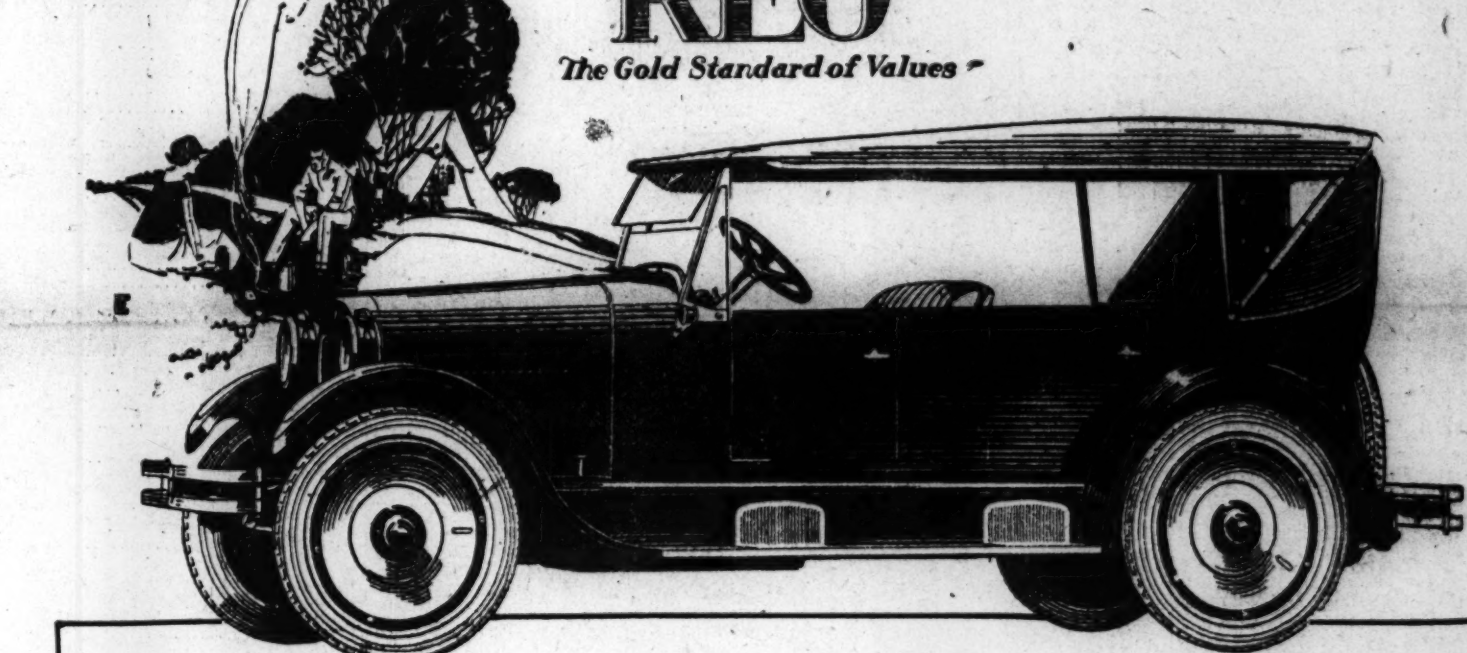
RESULTS SATURDAY  
Columbus 6, Indianapolis 0.  
Indianapolis 6, Columbus 0.  
Toledo 1, Louisville 1.  
Minneapolis 3, Kansas City 2.  
St. Paul 13, Milwaukee 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY  
St. Paul 7, Milwaukee 4.  
Columbus 4, St. Paul 5.  
Louisville 14, Toledo 3.  
Louisville 6, Toledo 5.  
Indianapolis 9, Columbus 6.  
Kansas City 9, Minneapolis 8.

## HARVARD HAS QUIET DAY

RED TOP, Conn., June 18.—This was a very quiet morning at Harvard quarters. Coach Muller, from a single scull, coached the varsity crews in racing starts during an easy four-mile row. Coach Haines did the same with the freshmen. The Harvard crews dropped work yesterday and spent the day as guests of J. P. Morgan on his yacht the "Corair." They cruised around Fisher's Island to Block Island where the men went swimming in Great Salt Pond on the island. After a two-day trial on standard time, the camp went back to daylight saving time.

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BODY perfection, completeness of fitments and mechanical goodness combine to make this Phaeton Reo "The Comfort Special" for local and long distance motor travel.

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PROPERLY proportioned for safe road balance, minus swerve or sway, and with steering ease very evident, the Phaeton makes driving a real pleasure.

Six-Cylinder Satisfaction  
ALERTLY responsive to all driving conditions, the rugged Reo 6-cylinder engine has brute power for the mountain climb or desert trail, and fleetness for the paved ways.

Chassis Ruggedness  
Its sureness of performance is due to its aluminum alloy pistons and ground cylinders, to the 4-bearing crankshaft, to the sensible valve placement, to the large ports, and to the wonderful efficiency of lubrication and cooling systems.

Standard Equipment  
MAJOR power units function more smoothly and truly because they are mounted in an inner frame, the whole assembly cradled in the main frame.

Included in the price are: bumpers, motometer with nickle-plated radiator cap, side-winged windshields, step and kick plates, vanity case, electric clock, tonneau light, parking lights, windshield wiper and four cord tires.

Write for Booklet "Reasons for Reo"

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY : : : LANSING, MICHIGAN



## MORE NEW LOW RECORDS MADE FOR THE YEAR

Stock Market Again Is Under Pressure—Oils, Coppers and Rubbers Weak

Prices displayed a heavy tone at the opening of today's New York stock market. Selling pressure was most effective against the minor oils, coppers, rubbers and such standard shares as American Can, Bethlehem Steel, Studebaker and Corn Products. United Fruit dropped 2 points. New low records for the year were established by American Beet Sugar, American Cotton Oil and International Agricultural preferred.

Scattered liquidation continued through the early dealings with the motors, rails and a number of specialties yielding to selling pressure. Baldwin, Studebaker, Willys Overland preferred, Du Pont, Freeport Texas, American Can and Eastman Kodak each extended their early losses to a point or more. Trading was sluggish.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. German marks falling below .0007 cents.

### Lower Commodity Prices

The volume of offerings during the morning indicated an extension of the short interest and commission house selling of weakened marginal accounts.

Another flock of new low records was established. The selling pressure was due in part to the further weakness of commodity prices, raw sugar futures breaking 40 points and Pennsylvania crude oil being cut 25 cents a barrel. Cotton prices also declined sharply. Du Pont, Eastman Kodak and Stromberg Carburator each sold 3 points below Saturday's final prices. Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent.

### Bond Prices Easier

Bond prices were easier in the early trading today, small sales being recorded throughout the list, with the exception of active United States Government issues, which showed moderate gains. French issues were particularly heavy, Marchelles 6s and Bordeaux 6s each dropping a point. Mexican 4s also yielded a point. Railroad mortgages were offered freely, but losses generally were small.

Illinois Central 4s of 1922 yielded a point and New York Railways 4s certificates also were down one. A gain of a point by Public Service of New Jersey 5s were the only outstanding changes among the industrials.

### MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
General	5 1/2	5 1/2
Outside com'l paper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Year money	5 1/2	5 1/2
Customer com'l paper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Indiv. cus. com'l paper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Bar silver in New York	65 1/2	65 1/2
Bar silver in London	32 1/2	32 1/2
Canadian dollar	98 1/2	98 1/2
Bar gold in London	88 1/2	88 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	31-32	31-32
Canadian bar silver	99 1/2	99 1/2

### Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Debit	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000
Credit	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000
Balance	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000
Excess	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000
Bank credit	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000

### Acceptance Market

	Boston	New York
30-day	4 1/2	4 1/2
60-day	4 1/2	4 1/2
90-day	4 1/2	4 1/2
120-day	4 1/2	4 1/2
150-day	4 1/2	4 1/2
180-day	4 1/2	4 1/2
210-day	4 1/2	4 1/2
240-day	4 1/2	4 1/2
270-day	4 1/2	4 1/2
300-day	4 1/2	4 1/2

### Leading Central Bank Rates

	London	Paris	Berlin	Frankfurt	Amsterdam	Brussels	Geneva	Stockholm	Copenhagen	Oslo	Stockholm	Warsaw
100 days	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
100 days	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
100 days	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

### Foreign Exchange Rates

	Current	Previous	Parity
London	4.82	4.81	4.84
Paris	16.45	16.45	16.45
Brussels	16.45	16.45	16.45
Geneva	16.45	16.45	16.45
Stockholm	16.45	16.45	16.45
Copenhagen	16.45	16.45	16.45
Oslo	16.45	16.45	16.45
Warsaw	16.45	16.45	16.45
Amsterdam	16.45	16.45	16.45
Frankfurt	16.45	16.45	16.45
Berlin	16.45	16.45	16.45
Madrid	16.45	16.45	16.45
Barcelona	16.45	16.45	16.45
Valencia	16.45	16.45	16.45
Seville	16.45	16.45	16.45
Granada	16.45	16.45	16.45
Malaga	16.45	16.45	16.45
Cadix	16.45	16.45	16.45
Alcala	16.45	16.45	16.45
Valencia	16.45	16.45	16.45
Seville	16.45	16.45	16.45
Granada	16.45	16.45	16.45
Malaga	16.45	16.45	16.45
Cadix	16.45	16.45	16.45
Alcala	16.45	16.45	16.45

### ROYAL DUTCH MEETING

LONDON, June 18.—Business at the annual meeting of the Royal Dutch Company in Amsterdam, June 29 will include the election of a new executive committee.

### LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, June 18.—Consols for money here today were 94 1/2. Grand Trunk 5s, De Beers 14 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2, Molybdenum 1 1/2, 21-16 per cent; three months' bills, 2 1/2 per cent.

### NEW STOCK OFFERING

LONDON, June 18.—The Edison Swan Electric Company, Ltd., invites subscriptions to £200,000 preference stock at 11 1/2 per cent, to extend the cable service.

## NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated 1st 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 2nd 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 3rd 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 4th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 5th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 6th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 7th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 8th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 9th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 10th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 11th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 12th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 13th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 14th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 15th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 16th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 17th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 18th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 19th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 20th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 21st 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 22nd 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 23rd 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 24th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 25th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 26th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 27th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 28th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 29th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 30th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 31st 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 32nd 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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Amalgamated 34th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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Amalgamated 47th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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Amalgamated 88th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 89th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 90th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 91st 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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Amalgamated 93rd 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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Amalgamated 96th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 97th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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Amalgamated 99th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated 100th 7 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Heintz & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 2:00 p. m.)

(Quotations to 2.00 p. m.)					N Y Edison 6 1/2s '41		105 1/4	3
	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last	Prev		
July	27.40	27.40	26.85	26.85	27.46		N Y Ry ex chf 7s	37 3/4
Aug.	27.40	27.40	26.85	26.85	27.46		N Y NH & H 4s '57	38 3/4
Sept.	24.05	24.14	23.72	23.72	24.05		N Y NH & H 4s '58	42 1/2
Oct.	23.85	23.87	23.46	23.46	24.20		N Y NH & H 4s '48	48 1/2
Nov.	23.80	23.80	23.46	23.46	24.20		N Y NH & H 4s '48	48 1/2
May	23.72	23.75	23.40	23.44	24.09		N Y NH & H ext deb 7s '25	68 1/2
					N Y Tel 4 1/2s '48		93 3/4	93 3/4
Liverpool Cotton					N Y Tel 6s '29		106 1/4	106 1/4
	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last	Prev		
July	15.09	15.10	14.71	14.78	14.93		N W & R 4 1/2s '41	99 1/2
Aug.	15.09	15.10	14.71	14.78	14.93		Niagara Falls P 6s '32	103 1/4
Oct.	12.96	13.63	12.38	12.38	13.48		Niagara Falls P 6s '32	103 1/4
Nov.	12.96	13.63	12.38	12.38	13.48		Nort & West 4s '96	80 1/4
Jan.	12.97	12.97	12.73	12.73	12.79		Nort & West cv 6s '28	111 1/4
March	12.97	12.81	12.63	12.63	12.63		Nort & West cv 6s '28	111 1/4
	12.50	12.71	12.49	12.49	12.48		Nor Ohio T & L 5s	82 1/4
Spots 16.50 down 10 points.					Nor Pacific 4s '97		21 1/4	24 1/4
					Nor Pac 6s '47		106 1/4	106 1/4
Bank deposits in the week ended June 13					Nor Pac 6s 2047		103 1/4	103 1/4
\$1,478,000,000, a decrease of \$1,000,000					Nor States Pw 4s		91	101
of \$1,000,000, or 12.4 per cent from the pre-					Nor States Pw 6s		101	101
ceding week, with its large volume of								



### STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended June 16, 1923

CHICAGO					CLEVELAND					PHILADELPHIA					MONTREAL				
STOCKS					STOCKS					STOCKS					STOCKS				
Sales	High	Low	Last	Net	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
215 Am Shipbuilding 31	60	62	63	+	50 Amer Lacc 27	87	87	87	+	1589 Am Elec Pow 25	22	22	22	+	1155 Atlantic Paper 28	43	43	43	+
215 Am Pub S of 87	88	88	88	+	230 Amer Multis 20	20	20	20	+	382 do pf 37	121	121	121	+	40 Bell Tel 19	73	73	73	+
15 Am Tel & Tel 12	124	124	124	+	230 Amer Multis 20	20	20	20	+	572 do pf 37	121	121	121	+	2020 Am Steel 19	43	43	43	+
1532 Arm & Co 81	75	75	75	+	167 Amer Shipbuilding 81	60	61	61	+	103 Congoleum 24	64	64	64	+	200 B E Steel com 8	8	8	8	+
583 do do pf 81	84	84	84	+	800 Bond Clothing 81	60	61	61	+	141 Genl Steel Bk 61	60	60	60	+	1381 do pf 22	23	23	23	+
49 Armco 30	32	32	32	+	10 Canl Railway 268	268	268	268	+	142 Genl Refrac 61	64	64	64	+	40 Brompion Pap 29	28	28	28	+
30 do pf 32	32	32	32	+	135 City I & F 264	96	96	96	+	100 Genl Steel A 68	68	68	68	+	163 Can Cement 83	83	83	83	+
2345 Basicall Acin 16	34	34	34	+	7150 Exlon Axle 274	274	274	274	+	1460 Loh Sup 6	6	6	6	+	60 Can Cottons 116	116	116	116	+
80 Beavard 27	26	26	26	+	30 Keweenaw 274	274	274	274	+	263 Loh Sup 70	70	70	70	+	155 do pf 49	48	48	48	+
2735 Bown W Mills 27	26	26	26	+	155 Firestone 74	72	72	72	+	263 Pa R R 45	44	44	44	+	612 Cons Smelters 27	27	27	27	+
7670 Bork & Beck 31	28	28	28	+	185 do 96 pf 96	97	97	97	+	311 Phil Rap Tr 31	31	31	31	+	2020 Cons Steel 19	43	43	43	+
12 Buntis Bros 16	15	15	15	+	185 do 96 pf 96	97	97	97	+	612 do pf 31	30	30	30	+	155 do pf 49	48	48	48	+
450 Bridgeport M 16	15	15	15	+	200 Gen Tire pf 100	100	100	100	+	612 do pf 31	30	30	30	+	612 Cons Smelters 27	27	27	27	+
150 Case Flow 24	1	1	1	+	30 Golden 8	7	7	7	+	1460 do pf 31	30	30	30	+	2020 Cons Steel 19	43	43	43	+
100 Ch C & N Ry 7	5	5	5	+	38 Good 4	3	3	3	+	1460 do pf 31	30	30	30	+	155 do pf 49	48	48	48	+
785 do pf 7	5	5	5	+	470 do pf 53	49	49	49	+	1460 do pf 31	30	30	30	+	612 Cons Smelters 27	27	27	27	+
100 Chi El Ry pf 3	3	3	3	+	60 Grassell C pf 103	103	103	103	+	1056 Ton Bel 11	11	11	11	+	115 Dom Textile 7	7	7	7	+
100 Chi El Ry pf 3	3	3	3	+	28 Kelley 4	3	3	3	+	1400 Ton Bel 11	11	11	11	+	28 Mackay Cos 11	109	109	109	+
700 Chi Mot Coal 128	127	127	127	+	139 Lake Erie B & N 17	17	17	17	+	2224 Un Gas Imp 50	49	49	49	+	1017 Mont Power 12	12	12	12	+
385 Chi Tel 30	30	30	30	+	100 do pf 103	103	103	103	+	51 do pf 55	55	55	55	+	1007 Steel Co 10	10	10	10	+
1036 Com Edison 128	127	127	127	+	60 Murray Ohio 31	31	31	31	+	600 Genl Trac 37	37	37	37	+	315 Quebec Ry 23	23	23	23	+
275 Consumers Co 62	62	62	62	+	30 do pf 31	31	31	31	+						1400 Genl Pulp 11	11	11	11	+
6785 Continental M 9	9	9	9	+	215 Nat City Bk 154	154	154	154	+						1305 Spanish River 92	90	90	90	+
100 Crane Co pf 110	104	104	104	+	70 Nat Ref 42	42	42	42	+						790 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
353 Cudahy 65	64	65	65	+	110 Ohio Bell pf 103	102	103	103	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
50 Decker & Cohn 20	20	20	20	+	20 Ohio Brass 70	70	70	70	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
15 do pf 20	20	20	20	+	10 do pf 70	70	70	70	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
20 Deere & Co pf 65	64	65	65	+	10 Oils Steel 9	9	9	9	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
40 Diam Match 111	111	111	111	+	200 Paragon Ref 94	94	94	94	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
215 do pf 111	111	111	111	+	170 Perless 20	20	20	20	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
125 Earl Mot 103	103	103	103	+	348 Richman Bros 89	88	88	88	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
425 Eddy Paper 26	26	26	26	+	102 do pf 89	89	89	89	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
270 Gt Lakes Dr 86	84	86	86	+	180 River Rains 89	89	89	89	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
55 Godchaux 15	15	15	15	+	40 Sherwin-W 29	29	29	29	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
3285 Gill Mill 22	22	22	22	+	757 Steel Prod 71	70	70	70	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
110 Hayes Wheel 35	35	35	35	+	85 Steel Prod 71	70	70	70	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
2020 McCurt 20	20	20	20	+	25 Trumbull Steel 19	19	19	19	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
2416 Hum Motor 22	20	20	20	+	308 Union Mfg 86	86	86	86	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
112 do pf 20	20	20	20	+	100 Union Trust 182	180	182	182	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
50 Illinois Bk 76	76	76	76	+	200 Young's S&T 70	70	70	70	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
124 Ill Noct Util pf 86	86	86	86	+	45 do pf 107	106	106	106	+						270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
1022 J&J Imp 91	90	90	90	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
40 Kupleimer 91	90	90	90	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
1262 Libby McNeill 64	64	64	64	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
2020 Lumber 112	112	112	112	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
20 Lyon & H pf 98	98	98	98	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
624 Mid West Util 45	45	45	45	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
2020 do pf 45	45	45	45	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
244 do pf 97	96	97	97	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
100 Murray Mfg 20	20	20	20	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
252 McCurt 20	20	20	20	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
4510 Mont Ward 22	21	22	22	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
260 do class A 100	100	100	100	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
10 do pf 112	112	112	112	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
395 McCormick & R 35	34	34	34	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
3315 Nat Leath oil 4	24	24	24	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
1000 Nott 10	10	10	10	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
1030 Pick & Co 10	10	10	10	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
10 do rts 10	10	10	10	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
185 Puller Ser 100	90	90	90	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
10 Pu Serv pf 93	92	92	92	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
343 do no par 100	90	90	90	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
17 Quaker Oats 98	98	98	98	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
190 Quaker Oats pf 98	98	98	98	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
2060 Reo Motor 15	15	15	15	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
428 do pf 15	15	15	15	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
880 Stand, Gas pf 48	48	48	48	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
36950 Stewart-War 32	32	32	32	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
428 do pf 32	32	32	32	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
4435 Swift Intl 13	18	18	18	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
2345 Thompson JR 49	48	48	48	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
277 Cin Cn 64	64	64	64	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
50 Un L & R 149	144	145	145	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
355 Un L&R 66 pf 85	83	83	83	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
100 do pf 75	75	75	75	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
1468 do rts 2	1	1	1	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
100 do pf 15	15	15	15	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
125 do pf 15	15	15	15	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
197 US Stocks pf 87	97	97	97	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
100 Vesta Battery 36	36	36	36	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
540 Wahl 47	46	46	46	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
345 Wanner Mill 28	26	26	26	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
60 Weyerhae Knit 4	5	5	5	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
310 Wolf Mfg 24	22	22	22	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
610 Wrigley 108	107	107	107	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
1313 Yelter Mfg 96	93	94	94	+											270 do pf 10	10	10	10	+
12755 Yellow Taxi 96	93	94	94	+															

When prices were so high a few months ago the railroads were not offering much scrap because they did not have the labor to cut it up and load on cars; moreover, much scrap

probable that all of the important consumers have entered the market during the last week, although for

shipped 4461 cases of shoes last week, an increase of 759 cases over the previous week.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## "The Tone" of the School and Character-Building

BY A HEADMASTER  
London, Eng.

It is the proud boast of English education that it aims first at the building of character, that all else—the acquiring of information, the reaching of a high intellectual standard, the passing of examinations—is subordinate to that issue. And the boast is, on the whole, true but not perhaps so true as it was—say 30 years ago. There have been indications that of late years other values have been preferred, that knowledge has been more highly prized and that the deeper purpose of education has suffered an eclipse. We have been told repeatedly that we must "wake up" lest haply some other nation should outstrip us in the race—meaning apparently the race for wealth—lest we should lose our supremacy in the world's markets, lest the scepter of empire should fall from our hands.

It is well of course to be awake and alert, but there is a danger that such adjurations may bring about results little expected. They might drive us on to the path that leads straight to war. For these things, economic power, "empire," a fair share at the world's table, are good things—who shall belittle them?—but they are not the first things. They are the things added, not the things essential. And if such incentives to education are employed, the only end will certainly be dissatisfaction and disillusionment—because the desires created are insatiable by their very nature. We shall want more and more and more, until the universe itself is ours, and then we shall not be content. Even in these days of individualism, though they cannot understand their own desire, really mean "character" as the aim, not formulated but implicit, of this education for which they clamor.

## How Acquire Character

How, then, shall "character" be acquired? What methods shall we adopt in our schools? And even before that is decided, what exactly do we mean by character? Shall we call it as I think, Novels called it, a finely fashioned and strong as a rock against the assaults of unworthy motives and desires? And if that is what it means, and the definition will suit tolerably well, how shall we attain this will, or get our children to obtain it? Shall we administer stern denunciations—preaching, in a word? I think not. That way has often been tried and too often ended in failure. The young are not made that way.

The story of the headmaster who insisted that his boys should be "flogged" may be apocryphal, but it illustrates a certain curious attitude to the teaching of morality which is not quite abandoned yet. Can the young be flogged into purity of heart or any virtue? Or is it words, words, words, the truth which he writes, "We live by admiration, hope and love"? And do we not learn so, too, and so, too, does not character grow? The approach on the part of the teacher must be indirect. Character is not put from public or private exhortations, but rather from the silent, steady pressure of an enlightened public opinion in the school, from what is vaguely called "the tone."

It is often due more to the influence of the schoolfellow than the master. But even then it cannot be left to chance. The young often worship the wrong god for a time, and the "loyalty" (so called) and public spirit may be mere words or nothing but fleeting opinion. And it needs to be founded more securely than on tradition or opinion. Otherwise it will be like the enormous statues of Dedalos that were made so cunningly that they ran away of their own accord and had to be fastened down by chains to keep them from disappearing. So character must be fastened down and fixed in by the chain of reason and understanding. And whereas for the young and untrained the first requisite is doubtless the formation of good habits, we cannot be satisfied with that alone.

There comes a time, indeed, usually at adolescence, when a slight unsettlement of habit may be advisable, when, that is, a critical attitude may be encouraged. Many teachers are afraid of this. But there is no need to fear. A random criticism may unsettle for a time, but systematic criticism—and what is criticism but judgment?—will only unsettle a flimsy foundation after all, to establish in its place one of firmness and endurance. To think otherwise is to doubt the "goodness" of reason, it is to lack faith in human nature altogether.

## Must Seek Good

Surely it is natural to hold with Aristotle and the despised "schoolmen" that every creature must seek its good if it only knows it. It cannot help the effort. There may be temporary divergences due to wrong notions about the good, but when free and frank discussion is encouraged the path becomes more evident and the light upon it grows clearer and more clear. Repression is the deadly thing. To "sit upon" a boy's crude and clumsy attempts to express his feelings, his young philosophy of life, is the certain way to the wrong. The feeling is simply driven under—it must and will escape by some outlet and it may easily be one undesirable and fruitful of evil.

Boys and girls like talking of religion—yes, of criticizing—that is

again of "judging" it. To encourage them, to bring their opinions into the light of day to the test of clear argument and sound criticism is to classify and cleanse. The poison, if there be poison, evaporates in talk and the good food remains behind to give health and strength to the character. The air is cleared, and however slight seems to have been the effect at the school period of life, the teacher need never despair. The seed must grow secretly if it is to grow at all, but it is planted after consideration and discussion, again—

Vice is a monster of such hideous mien  
As to be hated needs but to be seen.  
But obviously that is the very point.

## Junior Colleges in California

Berkeley, Cal.  
Special Correspondence

THE growth of the junior college idea in California during the past eight or nine years, has developed the fact that this is one of the most important factors in the dissemination of higher education in the State. Dr. R. J. Leonard, who occupies the official position of representative in educational relations at the University of California, in Berkeley, has come to the conclusion, along with the other members of the faculty of that university, which has control over all the affiliated junior colleges, that the system is one of the greatest incentives to high school students to continue their education, as well as a great aid to the state university in furnishing collegiate training to the vast number of pupils now coming to it. The junior college has had a rapid and widespread growth in California, until there are now 27 such institutions functioning in the State, and this approval placed by Dr. Leonard and the faculty of the University of California on an educational branch which, hardly more than five years ago, was an experiment, indicates the permanency, value, and future wider growth of the junior college.

Educational authorities in California consider the junior college of great importance to the State's educational system for several reasons. First, the immediate and local incentive it offers students, even in remote parts of the State, to continue their education to higher grades; second, the opportunity to allow students to remain in their home surroundings, and yet get the full benefit of the first two years of university work; third, the lessened expense attached to attendance at the junior college, leading to the attendance of many students who, graduating from high school, would not otherwise be able, financially, to continue their education; fourth, widespread assistance in bearing the burden of the state university, already furnishing training to nearly 10,000 students on the campus at Berkeley; fifth, the action of the junior college as a sort of "educational filter," through which only those who really desire to learn continue to the concluding two years of university work. Since the majority of students who fall at the state university do so in their freshman or sophomore year, a certain percentage of these failures is made in the junior college, where the students are at home, and where the distractions from the work of the first and second years supposedly are not so great as they would be at the university itself.

## Three Types

Junior colleges are either attached to public high schools or private secondary schools, to normal schools, or are established alone. They carry the student through the freshman and sophomore years, and provide him with a certificate whereby he may enter the university, beginning with his junior year, without taking the examinations necessary for the junior certificate. The number of junior colleges in California, according to the latest information available at the University of California, is 27. Of these, 17 are connected with public high schools; four are attached to private schools of secondary grade; three of which are church schools; six have been organized in pursuance of recent legislation providing for junior college instruction in the state teachers' colleges, formerly the state normal schools.

Some of these junior colleges are affiliated with the state university; others, notably those operated in connection with private schools, are not. By the terms of affiliation agreed upon between the University of California and the representatives of the public junior colleges, a junior college may become affiliated with the university if its facilities be such, in the opinion of the university, as make it reasonably possible to give satisfactory instruction to academic freshmen and sophomores. For the accrediting of the junior colleges, the university has established a committee on junior colleges, which, in counsel

it must be seen for what it is, and how can that be if it is studiously ignored as it is often ignored in education? And it cannot be seen properly if only presented by an older person, often in a false light.

The pupil must see it in his own mind and by the light of his own judgment. But, of course, much depends on the personal example, on the lives of those set in authority over him. The young of the human kind are the most imitative of all animals. There must be no hypocrisy, no posing. "Learn what you are," says Pindar, "and become it." And one can only learn that as one learns anything by trial and experiment. In the stream of life, amid the buffeting of circumstance, emerges—character.

with the president of the university, sends department representatives into the field for the purpose of aiding the junior college authorities in developing instruction for a type which will be satisfactory as a basis for university work.

## Affiliated With State University

Of the 27 junior colleges in the State, eight are affiliated with the University of California. Of these there are three—Chaffey Union High School and Junior College at Ontario; Santa Ana High School and Junior College, and Fullerton High School and Junior College—of high school derivation, as their names indicate. The other nine are junior colleges associated with state teachers' colleges.

An interesting fact in connection with the operation of the junior colleges and the results achieved therefrom is that the admission to, and classification in the University of California of students from these colleges is on a somewhat different basis from that which applies to the admission of students from accredited high schools. A student who has had no school work beyond the high school can enter the university only by examination or on a principal's recommendation, based on the accrediting of the high school from which he or she graduated. But a student from a junior college may enter and receive advanced standing, based upon an appraisal of his credentials made by the university examiner, and he may be classified according to the action taken upon those credentials by the departments in which the applicant expects to take his course of study.

The affiliation of junior colleges with the University of California so far affects less than one-third of all those junior colleges which may at this time contribute students to the university. The provision of affiliation, therefore, is not so much a mechanism for the admission and classification of students, as a device for the utilization of the university's personnel, methods and standards, in the development of uniform junior colleges throughout California. Teaching in the junior colleges is popular as attested by the fact that there are now registered with the University of California more than 250 men and women, each trained at least two years beyond the bachelor's degree, desirous of taking up this work, or now in it in eastern states, who are seeking to move their field of effort to California. Thirty-five teachers were supplied to the junior colleges of the State by the university for the 1922-23 school year.

## Origin and Development

The origin and development of the junior college in California are of almost as much interest as the results they have achieved. In 1907, the Legislature of the State passed an act permitting high schools to offer the first two years of college work in addition to the regular four-year high school course. Following this, junior colleges were established in several parts of the State, in each case in connection with a high school. By 1920 it was realized, however, that the junior college had not attained its full development, and that there was a wider field for it. Therefore, in 1921, the Legislature passed a bill changing in many respects the junior college situation, and the general purpose of establishing the junior colleges on a more educational, financial and educational basis, and to make possible affiliations be-

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tween the junior colleges and the University of California. This new law outlines in detail the organization of junior college districts, the election of junior college boards, the method of recording the attendance of students, the plan of bonding districts for building, equipment, etc.; the organization of the junior college in connection with teachers' colleges, which greatly broadens the scope of opportunity for the junior college as well as for the normal school student; and contains also the authorization for the affiliation of junior colleges with the State University.

This legislation, under which the junior colleges are now operating more successfully than ever before, requires that the junior college be adequately housed in a building other than the high school. It also orders that the assessed valuation of the junior college district be at least \$10,000,000 (previously \$3,000,000), that, during the school year preceding the year in which the junior college is to be organized, the school or high schools comprehended in the junior college district an average daily attendance of at least 400; and that, after the second year, the junior college shall have unless the daily attendance average is more than 75. Under the old law the junior college was virtually a department of the high school, receiving no special state and county support, except that given the high school. The junior college, prior to 1921, was under the high school board of education, and usually was administered by the high school principal, under regulations determined by the board. No separate provision for taxation for the support of the junior college was provided.

## Under the New Law

Under the new law, however, the junior college may be organized as a separate institution. To maintain such a junior college, a separate junior college district must be organized; a separate junior college board provided, and a separate tax levied for its support. The state now contributes \$2000 in a lump sum, and \$100 per student per year to each junior college. The junior college under the new law has no special relation to the high school, but is independent in every respect. Because of its local responsibility, the junior college is often compelled to offer three types of work, only one of which is, strictly speaking, collegiate. The other two are courses offered to entrants not qualified to receive collegiate instruction, and consisting of some making, some branches of agriculture, etc., and the other is a course in vocational training. These tend to increase the educational outlook of the locality in which the junior college is located, and add to its usefulness among still wider circles of students than could be reached by merely the academic offering of the college.

If further evidence is needed of the practical character of the vocational training given in the public schools, it may be found in recent developments in widely scattered cities. The Atlanta City board of education, concerned with the necessity of building a \$50,000 annex to one of its schoolhouses and unwilling to pay the high wages just now demanded in the building trades, will use student mechanics in the construction work. In Buffalo, pupils of a school did all the work of erecting a shop that would have cost the city \$30,000 if outside help had been employed. The buildings of the Fitchburg Normal School have just been completely renovated inside, the members of the practical arts course acting as interior decorators. In Portland, Ore., 35 young women students of the State Agricultural College demonstrated the value of their domestic science training by cooking and serving a regular meal for the guests of one of the large city hotels.

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## Special Correspondence

SOME of the most interesting and instructive educational experiments in the world are going on in Europe today. England is full of them; so is Germany. Others are scattered through Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Individual instruction and more freedom for the children are characteristic of more of these experiments than are any other educational ideas. One finds individual instruction especially well developed in England, but also evident in Decroly's work in Belgium and Bakule's school in Prague. Freedom for the children, in varying degrees, is quite universal among the more progressive experimental schools; but it has its most complete and radical expression in four public schools of Hamburg. Let me then describe one school in England where individual instruction is best developed and, after that, let me take you with me into one of the Hamburg schools.

In a crowded, poor district in Chelsea, London, is a free public school. The primary grades, known as the "infant school," are under a woman of real genius whose name is Jessie Mackinder. She has invented and made, with the help of her fellow-teachers, a surprising number of fascinating games by which children can teach themselves to read, write and do number work.

## Fun to See Them

It is fun to go into one of the class rooms. There sit some 50 five-year-old youngsters playing these educational games. Every child is absorbed and busy. When a child finishes one game, he goes on to the next. Sometimes they play in twos or threes, sometimes alone. Always they learn through their play. Here is one device as an example:

A child takes from a box a card on which a letter of the alphabet is printed. He is to find out for himself what sound this letter represents. He carries it to a row of pictures on the wall, each picture having under it the name of the pictured object—apple, boy, cat, dog, etc. If the child has the letter "k," he tries matching it to the initial letters of the words on the wall. He finds that it matches the first letter of the word "kite." He looks at the picture of this word and sees that it is a kite. He then says "kite," stressing the initial sound. After repeating the word a number of times, he pronounces the sound of "k" (kuh) separately. When he is sure he has it, he runs to the teacher or another child, holds out his card with a "k" on it, and says, "k k"—using the sound, not the name of the letter.

By such devices as this, the child teaches himself all his letters, then his phonic groups (like ing), his words, and finally reading. Each word that he learns, he also prints, and through this he learns the printing.

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writing so common in England now. His number work is learned through other games.

## Fifty Individuals

My making the devices self-instructive, Miss Mackinder has made it possible for one teacher to take charge of 45 or 50 children, all working independently, each progressing at his own natural rate. Furthermore, she is able to allow the children more time for such activities as story-telling, dancing and dramatics than most schools can do. Yet she is able to carry the children through the "three R's" more rapidly and efficiently than can schools which use the class method.

The experiment at Hamburg is of a totally different, far more radical type. It is an experiment in freedom. While Miss Mackinder allows her children more freedom than most schools, and while Hamburg permits individuals to progress at their own rate, the contrast between the two schools is extraordinary.

In Hamburg there are no teaching devices, the teacher exercises no control over the pupils. There are no rules; there are no grades or promotions; there is no program; there is no course of study. Each child chooses with which teacher he wishes to work or play. Older and younger are grouped together indiscriminately. What they do depends on their own interests and desires for the entire eight years of their elementary schooling.

Confusion? Lots of it. Inefficiency? Of course. Yet the men and women who are conducting these amazing schools have a real philosophy back of their work and are producing children who are unusually spontaneous and natural.

The teachers explain their philosophy somewhat as follows: "We don't even know what any of these children will do in life; we don't even know what Germany's future is to be. We are not interested in trying to drill them into readiness to do work that may never be theirs."

## As to Time Saving

"Schools think they are saving time for the children by drilling them for adult activities. But they often lose time in trying to save it; for what takes a child years to learn in the artificial environment of the school may be learned in a few weeks by the adult under the spur of a real need."

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W. R. BURKE MANUFACTURING JEWELER 2285 Shattuck Avenue

COSY CAFETERIA MRS. L. S. ROBERTS 2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

STRICTLY HOME COOKING Durant Above Telegraph

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## CALIFORNIA

## Berkeley

(Continued) HADEN GUY

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## CALIFORNIA

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HOUSEHOLD DEPT. STORES Stoves, Kitchen Ware, Cutlery Cut Glass, Silverware, Crockery Electric Washers and Sweepers, Trunks Toys, Leather Goods

Schlucter's Electric Wiring and Fixtures OAKLAND

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"Your White Servant" Excelsior LAUNDRY Co. Telephone Oakland 649 OAKLAND CALIFORNIA



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Everything to Wear  
FOR  
Men, Women and  
Children  
Cor. 8th & L Sts.



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Shoe Shop**

Exclusive Agents for  
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Take Elevator to 2nd Floor  
Main 287-Send for Booklet.

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SHOES FOR MEN  
and  
WOMEN

Hotel Land 924 K St.

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WATERPROOF and  
WEARABLE CUSHION TOP  
WATERPROOF TRUNKS  
52 Geary St. Entire Building

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"Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware"

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Hi-Heat, Rock Springs, Anthracite

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Monograms and Wedding Announcements

Correctly Done

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Furniture and Household

Goods Moved, Packed

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"Quality First"

**UNITED STATES**

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Finest Work on Shirts and Collars

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Lamps, Appliances and Fixtures

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Hardwood Floors Machine Sanding

Floors Resurfaced 285 Second St.

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Home recipes used in preparing wholesome,

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## CALIFORNIA

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**Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk,**  
\$54.75

All round edges, shoe can-  
locking, bar, steel bound  
drawers, edges. Washable  
lining, plush cushion top.  
Full size. A noteworthy  
value.

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"The Home of Blue-White Diamonds"

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Exclusive Agency Indestructible

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RUGS AND DRAPERIES

Make Your Auto Look Like New

With One Coat of

AUTO ENAMEL

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EVERGOOD PAINTS FOR ALL PURPOSES

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**MONTHLY-INCOME**

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MERCHANT TAILOR

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Exclusive Hatters

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A garment of su-  
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Also distinctive Dresses and Wraps  
Designed and Made to Order  
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Exquisite designs in hand-decorated dinner and

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DRESSES-SUITS-COATS-WRAPPS

SKIRTS-WAISTS-SWEATERS

We specialize in large sizes.

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MATRESSES MADE OVER

PATENT AIR-FILLING PROCESS gives soft-

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new mattresses and cushions. Free estimates

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**Mo-Bridge-Electric Lighting Fixtures**

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Electrical Supplies

(Wire for us and we will wire for you)

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Jewelers and Silversmiths

Quality and Correct Prices

100 So. First Street

**CANDIES-ICE CREAM-LUNCHEON**

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21 S. FIRST ST. SAN JOSE

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San Jose, California

**W. C. LEAN-Jeweler**



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The Square Deal Jeweler  
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WATCHES  
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A Half Block West of Broadway

The many friends I have made through my advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is a source of much gratification to me.

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N. E. Cor. 2nd and Taylor Streets Main 1771

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Confectionery and Restaurant  
Announce Their New Location  
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"Where Corsetry is An Art"  
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery,  
Silk Underwear and Umbrellas  
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for Men  
Women  
808 Alder Street Medical Bldg.  
The Best in Footwear  
THREE STORES

**W. K. Baker SHOES**  
806 Washington, 270 Morrison and  
360 Morrison Streets  
PORTLAND, OREGON

**Florists**  
Fine Flowers for All Occasions  
Artistically Arranged  
MRS. J. R. BRODIE  
Exclusive Millinery  
from Eastern Importing Houses  
Hats designed for individual wearer.  
449 Alder St., Between 12th and 13th

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Furnishing, and Shoes

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DRY GOODS  
Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear  
406-474 State Street  
CHAMBERS & CHAMBERS  
Home Outfitters  
467 Court Street  
J. L. BUSICK & SONS  
Chain Store Groceries  
Office at Salem, Ore.

## Salem

**JCPenney Co.**  
DEPARTMENT STORES  
Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear, Clothing,  
Furnishing, and Shoes

## Utah

## Salt Lake City

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
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Salt Lake City, Utah:

Gray News Co., Oregon Short Line Ry. Sta.  
Hannaway & Moe Co., Hotel Utah  
Hannaway & Moe Co., Newhouse Hotel  
Hannaway & Moe Co., 47 East Broadway

**Hunter-Thompson Co.**  
BETTER SHOES  
J. & T. Cousins' Women's Shoes  
Nettleton's Men's Shoes  
220 South Main St., Salt Lake City

**GROCEER PRINTING CO.**  
Printing—Ruling—Binding  
212 West Temple

## WASHINGTON

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QUALITY  
FURNITURE  
AT POPULAR PRICES  
A. J. HAIGH, Inc.  
Good Clothes for Men  
306 East Heron St. Phone 47

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House of Quality  
Best of Everything for the Table  
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REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,  
LOANS AND BONDS  
GEORGE J. WOLFF  
FINE LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND  
DRY GOODS

## Bellingham

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## WASHINGTON

## Bellingham

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GROCERIES  
Free delivery to all parts of City  
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Phone 644

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Correct Millinery for Women and Misses  
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Millinery, Sweaters, Neckwear, Blouses  
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Watches and Fine Jewelry  
1250 Elk Street

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Phonographs, Records, Sheet Music  
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213 East Holly  
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AND  
READY-TO-WEAR  
BELLINGHAM, WASH.

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FURNISHINGS

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Everything to Furnish a Home  
Easy Payments

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BELLINGHAM  
BOB WHITE TIRE SHOP  
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Exclusive Tires and Rims  
"FIRESTONE"

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MILLINERY FOR SMART WOMEN  
LEOPOLD HOTEL  
H. M. THIEL  
Hardware, Plumbing and Heating  
Stores and Batches  
Electrical and Auto Supplies  
Curtain-Fixtures, Goodyear Tires  
Telephone 436 1200 Harris Avenue

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Wm. H. Smith, 3728 Colby St.

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The Bookshop, 3728 Colby St.

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with resources of over \$8,500,000.00,  
offers 100% safety and pays 4%  
on Time Deposits.

**EVERETT NASH MOTOR COMPANY**  
In Their Fine New Home  
Where Pacific Crosses Rucker  
The Automobile Center  
Expert Repairs Honest Service

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Packing, Storage, Moving, Shipping  
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**GRAFF PRINTING COMPANY**  
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Business and Society Printing

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Staple and Fancy Groceries  
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A. P. BASSETT PLUMBING &  
HEATING CO.  
2811 Westmore Phone Main 618-B

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TEACHER OF VIOLIN AND PIANO  
Phone Blue 1256 EVERETT, WASH.

**PRESS A BUTTON SHOP**  
Lighting Fixtures, Electrical Supplies  
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**COLBY BAKERY**  
A. MILES, Prop.  
Home Made Bread, Cakes and Pastry  
Ask for our Pan Rolls at your Grocer's  
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Clothing, Furnishings and Hats for Men  
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is for sale on the following  
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Winchester & Blacksmith

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E. G. EVERETT  
TAILOR  
Suite 231, Leary Bldg. SEATTLE

## WASHINGTON

## Seattle

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SECOND AVE. AT UNION  
MAIN 6554  
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ONCE USED ALWAYS USED  
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Next, it affords  
PLAIN COOKING and QUICK SERVICE  
A good meal at an attractive price  
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commission, the best only.  
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Architect  
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QUALITY GROCER  
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We Deliver.  
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Have your carpets specially designed for you.

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SHAMPOOING CURLING  
HAIRDRESSING  
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300 University Street, Main 5854, Seattle  
TAILOR TO MEN

## WASHINGTON

## Seattle

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The Personal Writing Machine  
And all makes of rebuilt typewriters.  
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WE FURNISH EVERYTHING BUT  
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"Where Corsetry is An Art"  
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery,  
Silk Underwear and Umbrellas  
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Main 2717

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## Considering a New Art

I HAVE been reading a book which, while I cannot agree with much of its reasoning and some of its conclusions, I find most interesting. This is the recently published "Future of Painting" by Willard Huntington Wright.

Mr. Wright has made a discovery, and never yet was there a Columbus who did not want to share his discovery with the public. The new thing in this case is not a new world, but a new Art of Color, which is altogether apart from the art of painting. Mr. Wright says: For the art of painting culminated in Rubens, just as the art of sculpture culminated in Michelangelo, with the result that technical and aesthetic problems no longer confront the painter. The painter has waited for Mr. Wright to reveal the truth to him, but apparently he unconsciously has not been idle, and it seems that the various revolts which we call movements in art, of the last century or so, have been so many efforts to deliver the art of color from its mistaken subjection to the art of painting.

Delacroix and the eager young Romanticists of 1830, Daumier seeking relief in paint from the daily caricature in print, Courbet throwing down the gauntlet with his "Bon jour, M. Courbet," and "Funeral at Ornans," were all groping to free color from its shackles. And the groups that followed in quick succession—impressionists, pointillists, cubists, synchromists, and their innumerable subdivisions—have had no other end in view, though they have not realized it.

## As to Modernism

The modernist painting, "now so much written about, so much abused and praised, is in reality an art of color." This art is still expressing itself through the medium of painting. But it is on the eve of emancipation, and presently, while we continue to decorate our houses and public buildings with paintings, we shall all be going to halls arranged for the purpose, where we shall be thrilled and stimulated and soothed by a succession of beautiful "color forms" projected by a color organ or some sort of color-projecting machine, just as we now go to the appointed hall to be thrilled, stimulated and soothed by the symphony concert of the musician. This color organ "is the logical development of all the modern researches in the art of color."

I am glad Mr. Wright has left us the art of painting, for, if it did reach technical perfection with the Rubens, it was by no means exhausted. As well say that literature was exhausted with Shakespeare and Milton, and that, therefore, the art of rhythm must be wholly emancipated from the art of verse. Besides, the end of the art of painting, or any other art, is not to solve technical problems. Artists may have been obliged to struggle to adapt their chosen medium to their needs, but after conquering it, they at last were able to devote themselves entirely to the one essential problem of expressing themselves, and this is really, and has been since the beginning of time, the problem of the artist. As century succeeds century, he is influenced by the changes they bring with them, but, though Titian did not paint as Giotto painted, nor Rubens as Van Eyck painted, each engrossed in his own problem—to express himself. And so, we are probably safe in thinking, it will always be. We could ill spare the great artists, if they have not been many, since Rubens' day, even if in Rubens "the art of oil painting, as a living, creative force, culminated." This is where I differ from Mr. Wright. The art of painting still lives, still creates.

## "Color Forms"

Of the art of color it is less easy to speak with anything approaching positiveness. As its prophet admits, the color organs are still far from perfect, and have not yet shown all that in the future is to be accomplished by them. I was in London when Wallace Rimington, an agreeable if not very personal speaker, in water colors, was experimenting with his invention. I heard of it from the inventor himself, but, to tell the truth, I was not much attracted then, nor am I, now that, I understand, great progress has been made by other men working in the same direction. Also, I very much doubt I may be wrong—whether a performance of color or color forms will ever secure a public "for occasional reaction and stimulation, like symphony concerts and the drama," as Mr. Wright believes. At first, for novelty's sake, yes. But I cannot imagine such a performance, filling Carnegie Hall or the Metropolitan week after week.

For this reason: Color has never appealed to man with the same emotional force as sound. The subtleties of color are for the few, not for the many. From the beginning color has had its place in man's scheme of life. The Indian will tie flaming bits of red about his head for ornament and the African string colored beads about his neck. Primitive pottery and textiles are seldom without their touches of color, if they are not, as in the case of some of the old Indian blankets, one blaze of color. But those things in which color is so important, if not indispensable, are the things of daily life, the things man likes or needs to have about him. It is the primitive drum, or the primitive rattle, or the primitive wind instrument that rouses the tribes to battle, that wakes them up to an orgy of dancing, that maddens them for their magic rites. This is sound, or music in its lowest and most uncouth stage.

But I think the same difference between the effect of music and the effect of color can be traced throughout their development. Music makes

## Miss Violet Oakley

exhibits at the Saint George's Gallery, George Street, Hanover Square, W. 1, London, England. Studies and Drawings for her large mural decorations in the United States during June.

A copy of the "Holy Experiment" illustrated and illustrated by color reproductions of the mural decorations of the Senate House, Harburg, Pennsylvania, is also on exhibition.

the most direct appeal of any form of art upon the emotions. Mr. Wright might answer that it is too soon to know what color may do in the future, since, as an art, it is in its very infancy. But I cannot quite see simply because a new way of using color has been invented, that a separate art is made of it, an entirely different quality given to it. Nor does it seem more possible that color will ever draw a "big house," as music does now and ever has in the past.

## Old Masters for the

## National Gallery, London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 1.—The passing of Mrs. Mond, the widow of Dr. Ludwig Mond, F. R. S., makes the munificent bequest of that collector of far-reaching interest, for it is now that the trustees of the National Gallery have to consider the terms under which so valuable a collection of old Italian masters are to become the property of the Nation.

Fortunately, it would seem that the conditions are not too impossible to be complied with. The most important stipulation is that 42 pictures, that is, three-quarters of the collection bequeathed to the National Gallery, must be accommodated and kept together in one or more rooms.

The following is a full list of the pictures mentioned in a codicil to Dr. Mond's will:

Egyptian Greek Portrait, with wreath of laurels; Egyptian Greek Female Portrait; Madonna and Child enthroned; Gentile Bellini; Madonna and Child and John; Caroto; Effect of Jealousy; Kracht; Holy Family, with Elizabeth and John; Lazzari; Portrait of Alberto Pio; Peruzzi; Portrait of a Woman; Polidoro; The Crucifixion; Raphael; St. Jerome; Sodoma; Portrait of Francesco; Forbici; Portrait of a Woman; Bartolomeo; Pieta; Giovanni Bellini; Madonna and Child and Two Saints; Botticelli; Female Head; Baptism of Zenobius; Botticelli; St. Mark's Place, Venice; Antonio Canova; Pieta; Venetian; Caravaggio; St. Sebastian; St. Mark; St. Peter; Portrait of a Group of Men and Boys; Citta deli; Heads of Two Angels; Correggio; Head of an Angel; Correggio; The Apostles Peter and Paul; Crivelli; Rest on the Flight to Egypt; Kinsland; The Adoration of the Three Kings; John the Baptist; Paricel; Portrait of a Young Man; Lazzari; The Adoration of the Infant Christ; Girolamo dal Libri; Female Portrait; Sodoma; The Adoration of the Infant Christ; Venus; Luni; Christ with the Tribute Money; Savoldo; The Adoration of the Kings; O'Giovanni; Flora; Palma Vecchio; Portrait of Isabella Gonzaga; Pordenone (?); Male Portrait; Portrait of a Young Man; Artists; Francesco Salviati; Portrait of Baldassare Castiglione; Savoldo; The Betrothal of St. Catherine; St. Jerome; Prudella; Picture; Signorini; St. Jerome; Sodoma; War Vessels of the Venetian Marine; Titicotte; Madonna and Child; Titian; Madonna and Child (with a gold background); Alvise Viviani; A. Blesph; Alvise Viviani; Allegory of Justice; Lotti (?); Herodias; Giovanni Pedrini; St. Andrew; Correggio; The Adoration of the Kings; Beltracchi; Portrait of Pietro; Lotti; Titian; Six Scenes from "The Loggia."

This collection was begun by Dr. Mond 25 years before his passing, having the expert advice of the leading continental authorities, more especially that of Dr. Richter, who published in 1918 a comprehensive account of the whole collection. It contains genuine early Italian masters of extreme rarity, and the public has already become acquainted with it at various exhibitions at the Royal Academy and The New Gallery.

Crivelli's large "Crucifixion," painted for a chapel in the Dominican church at Clitta di Castello about the year 1500 is the dominating picture in the collection. Painted before the master's eighteenth year, it shows unmistakably the influence of Perugino. About 1800 this picture was bought by a Frenchman, and after being owned by a nephew of Napoleon, ultimately passed to Lord Dudley, who paid £2240 for it. In 1892 it was the center of a memorable contest at the Dudley sale, where Dr. Richter bought it for the high price of £11,130.

Crivelli is already better represented at the National Gallery than at any other gallery in the world, and the St. Peter and Paul will further augment the array of works by this rare and delightful master. Two Botticelli, possibly painted for bridal chests, will add distinction to the already fairly large collection of this class of decoration at the National Gallery.

It will be interesting to see the final choice made by the trustees of the National Gallery, for those pictures not chosen by them are to be divided into smaller collections according to the schools to which they belong and their artistic value, and then offered to museums or institutions in Europe or Canada. Possibly those pictures retained for the National Gallery will be on view to the public by the end of the summer.

Paintings by A. G. Warshawsky, a native Chioian, but for 15 years a resident of France, are being shown at the Akron Art Institute. Many of the canvases deal with French landscape subjects. Paintings by this artist were recently purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg gallery, and the Cleveland Museum of Art.

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"Sailor in a Stiff Breeze," by Christian Krohg

Photograph © Varrig

## Christiania, Norway

## Special Correspondence

## AN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF UNUSUAL INTEREST TO LOVERS OF NORWEGIAN ART WAS HELD RECENTLY AT THE KUNSTFORENINGEN'S GALLERIES IN CHRISTIANIA WHEN CHRISTIAN KROHG, NESTOR OF NORWEGIAN PAINTERS AND ONE OF THE FOREMOST ARTISTS OF SCANDINAVIA, EXHIBITED THE BEST OF HIS PAINTINGS MADE DURING THE LAST 40 YEARS.

When Christian Krohg, as a young lawyer, determined to become a painter and went, in 1872, to Karlsruhe to study with Gussow, he became the leader of the modernists of his time and one of the pioneers of open-air painting. His ideas about art and life have profoundly influenced

the younger generations of Norwegian artists.

Christian Krohg is the epicist of Norwegian painters. He is the great portrayer of human life and social conditions. His form is as natural as his themes are realistic. His paintings are a happy combination of emotion, humor and artistic mastery. Famous are his pictures of Albertine, the little East End seamstress who falls on troublous days. One of the best of the Albertine paintings belongs to the National Gallery in Christiania. Another, called "The Seamstress," hangs in the Museum of Gothenburg. Christian Krohg, who is also a skillful writer, in 1886 published a novel called "Albertine."

Another theme which has interested Christian Krohg is the life of the

sailor. Some of his best pictures portray sturdy mariners in the many dramatic situations that life at sea affords. He is, also, a sensitive and apt portrayer, and the exhibition has an excellent collection of portraits of men prominent in the intellectual, political and artistic life of Norway during the past eventful 40 years.

Christian Krohg still holds his position as a professor and director of the Art Academy of Christiania, to which he was appointed in 1909. From 1901 to 1906 he was a professor at the Academie Calarost in Paris. The personality of Christian Krohg means more to Norwegians as a man than a painter. His stout figure, long white beard and broad brimmed hat are known to all the little boys and girls in Christiania.

## The American Academy in Rome

## New York, June 15

## Special Correspondence

## FRANCIS SCOTT BRADFORD, PAINTER BY CHANCE, IS ABOUT TO STEP INTO THE RICHEST HERITAGE THAT IS OFFERED BY THE WORLD OF ART TO THE budding genius of America. Three years of study under the happiest auspices, that is the palm that America is about to present to this fortunate son because he has wrought well and is rich in promise.

The American Academy in Rome! Such is the reward, his because his work in his New York studio has won him the Prix de Rome with its three-year scholarship. A scholarship, yet far more than a scholarship, is to be his at the hands of his country because a few wealthy countrymen have endowed and others have helped to maintain the academy. The aim is to give to the chosen youth of America, not a finishing school, but rather a workshop near to the heart of the creation of beautiful things, where the lurking inspiration of the ages may glid each aspiration, and the pure striving of picked fellows may stimulate to the finest flights of fancy.

Destined for the law, cast adrift after the war, turning to painting by chance, not so well stored perhaps in the lore of the studios as some who have devoted more of their lives to art, young Mr. Bradford is destined to learn through every waking moment of those three precious years, one great lesson—that all beauty is akin. For that is the central thought of the academy—collaboration in art. America with its 27-year-old academy is 175 years behind France. It was not until the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 that the United States got its first inkling of a vaster beauty, a beauty of harmony, transcending that of individually created things, a lesson that was to be followed within two years by the beginnings of the academy. It was in making a wonder spot in Chicago that American architects for the first time worked not only together, but in

association with painters, sculptors and landscape architects. The common effort and the instantaneous success emphasized the lesson long known by older civilizations, the priceless results of collaboration in the arts.

Born first, as the outgrowth of that lesson, a mere conviction in the mind of Charles McKim that America, like France, must have its academy for self-development in an atmosphere of collaboration, the academy soon was to become a reality. Burnham, La Farge, Saint-Gaudens, Miller, all passed and still active William Rutherford Mead, Boring, French, Blashfield, Mowbray, Kendall, Mutchinson, Moore, Waters, Trowbridge and others gave to McKim's idea quick sympathy and ready support. Others gave, some intimately concerned with the arts, others only patrons of them like Elihu Root, the late J. P. Morgan, and the Rockefeller through their foundation. First it was the American School of Fine Arts, of humble beginnings, then they absorbed the American School of Fine Arts, then the Academy itself came into being.

Despite the limited character of the financial support, it was determined at the outset to make that haven of the gifted craftsman far across the ocean as distinctly American and America's as any institution at home. So Congress was induced to grant a charter, under which a board of trustees, varied both in geographical distribution and in the interests of its members, administers the academy, not

as a school, not even as a benevolence to worthy and struggling Americans but as a means whereby the best American material discoverable "may be raised to its highest powers for the elevation of American art and letters." Not a school, not designed for technical training or teaching rudiments, the academy has no classes and imposes no very rigid, prescribed course.

This is what it does do: It offers the prize of Rome and annually sends to Rome the winners, called Fellows, who are maintained in residence there at the expense of the academy. In the Fine Arts division it sends a mural painter, a sculptor and an architect, with at times a landscape architect. There are two fellowships in the classical division each year—college graduates who offer proof of special fitness to study and investigate archaeology, literature or history of the classical or later periods. Those fellowships eventually are to be increased to four, and fellowships in music recently have been established, so that

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in all it is intended that there shall be a picked company of congenial spirits, 27 in number, with nine newcomers each year. Holders of various traveling scholarships are allowed the privilege of residence to the extent of available facilities and libraries and lectures are opened to students, mostly from university graduate schools.

The prescribed work for artists consists of copies of masterpieces, collaborative problems and restorations; for the others, some piece of special research. Not so much in these terse phrases, but when one remembers that the work is done in surroundings that culturally are priceless and leisure and security and precious guidance, and, best of all, collaboration, one may gain some idea of the measure of opportunity that belongs to these fortunate ones. Collaboration is called best of all, because so the Academy itself appraises it. This is how C. Grant La Farge has explained that value of association:

"It is the view of those best able to estimate the direct value of the Academy to its Fellows and its indirect service to America as a whole, its asset next in importance to the central idea of collaboration is its location in Rome. The Academy occupies the Villa Aurelia devoted to it in 1909 by Mrs. Heyland, an American woman. The Villa Aurelia stands upon the summit of the Janiculum, the highest point within the walls; the gate to its grounds is immediately next to the Porta San Pancrazio, between which and the Villa Doria-Pamphili, just beyond, was the terrific fight led by Garibaldi in 1849; it was in this house, then the Villa Savorelli, that he made his last headquarters, and the siege left it a battered ruin. From its windows and its terraces one sees the dome of St. Peter's, one sees all of Rome stretched out beneath, all of it from Monte Mario past the pyramid of Cestius to the tombs on the Appian Way; Soracte, Leonessa, the Abruzzi, the Sabine and Alban hills, the Campagna, the lighthouse twinkling by night at distant Ostia. The modern restored house is not in the grand manner, but it has some splendid rooms, and a part of it actually is a bit of the Aurelian Wall. Those who live in it go daily, from a place of utmost loneliness, down upon 'the heart of Europe and the living chronicle of man's long march to civilization.'"

## "Why Rome?"

The last sentence of the foregoing description answers succinctly the question, "Why Rome?" to which Mr. La Farge has given more detailed reply in the form of an eloquent, vivid, colorful description of that city and the wealth of its heritage, which he thus concludes:

"That which you have gazed upon is Rome; the living city that has been a city for 2000 years; that stretched from here to silken Samarand and cedar Lebanon; to the Nile and the African sands; to the shores of Pontus and the dark German forests, and Gaul, and foggy new-found Britain, and to Spain; that has given us law and statecraft, and much of the very tongues we speak; that called to herself, through the ages, the Greek, the Byzantine, the Barbarian, the men who made the arts of Italy supreme. "Why Rome?" Because all this uncounted wealth, this endless store heaped up by the hands, the passions and the minds of all that long procession of the generations; this still undiminished fountain men call Italy—all this belongs to no one people, to no group nor class nor nation. It is yours and it is mine; it is there for all who would seek. But it will not, may not, come to us; it must be sought, sought in the land of its making. And the center of all that land, its focus and its very heart is Rome."

To the worth of the academy unstinted testimony has been given by such leaders in America's cultural life as Arthur Twining Hadley, president emeritus of Yale University; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University.

## Work of the Alumni

Not long ago the academy itself sought to answer for the American public the natural question, "What have the alumni done?" Attention was drawn to the old world sources of inspiration of such triumphant American creators as Charles Follen McKim, La Farge and Saint-Gaudens. Emphasis was laid upon the necessity for architects, painters, sculptors and classical scholars to turn to tradition as a basis to build upon and shape into new forms to express our new phases of life. Then the appraisal of the work of alumni concluded:

"It is not unfair to say that the significance of art in the life of France today is due to the establishment of the academies of fine arts and classical studies in Rome over two centuries ago. The sporadic attempts to break away entirely from tradition have not lasted up to the present. The test through the last 25 years of the principles of the American Academy in Rome in carrying on such study of precedent, is shown by the universally high standard of American art today. The test of the achievement of the Academy itself is summed up in the list of alumni whose work is consistently representative of the standard of excellence in America today."

"While it seems unfair to single out only a few from among the long list of American Academy alumni, it is difficult to refrain from mentioning a few names of practically national prominence from all over the United States. In the fine arts we note John Russell Pope, H. Van Buren Magonigle, F. Livingston Pell, Harry Allen Jacobs, architects; Paul Manahip, Hermo A. MacNeil, Albin Polasek, Charles Keck, sculptors; George W. Breck, Barry Faulkner, Ezra Winter, Eugene Savage, painters. In the classical studies we find many teachers, writers, museum experts, of whom the following are exemplary: Howard Crosby Butler, John E. Crawford, Dean Lockwood, Walter Lowrie, Ralph V. Magoffin, Esther B. Van Deman, John C. Egbert."

## Five Arts Club, Baltimore

The Five Arts Club of Baltimore has been incorporated and has headquarters at 928 St. Paul Street. It is planning for a series of exhibitions for next season. Everett Bryant is chairman of the house committee. The club has been organized with 68 members, representative of various lines of artistic accomplishment. It divides into committees, all of which are to act separately. The chairman of these committees are as follows: Sculpture, Edward Berge; music, Austin Conrad; architecture, D. K. East Fisher; painting, Everett Bryant; writing, Dyard McMullen. Mr. Berge is also chairman of the club, Mr. Conrad, vice-chairman, and Mr. Fisher, secretary-treasurer.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Some Most Excellent Fooling

PETER PAN used to rush to the edge of the stage and implore us to believe in fairies, and we used to shout that we did, waving our handkerchiefs. We did this, ostensibly to save Tinker Bell, whose tinkle was growing feeble, because somebody had expressed doubts about her existence; but we really did it to help Miss Adams complete a charming stage effect.

This notion that a fairy can exist only so long as men believe in her is not the invention of Sir James Barrie. Old Bishop Corbett, three hundred years ago, at least suggested it in his homely song, "Farewell rewards and fairies," of which Kipling makes such good use in "Puck of Pook's Hill," and only the other day Lady Gregory, in her latest book, presented a mass of testimony to the same effect. But the most elaborate working out of the theory is Hood's "The Plea of the Midsommer Fairies," beautifully paraphrased by Lamb in "The Defeat of Time." Lamb's little essay is perhaps the most exquisite example in existence of what used to be called a puff and is now called a blurb.

Hood's poem is a very pleasing invention. It tells how Titania, "clad about by all her starry fays," tumbled about by a herdsman, and was carried home by a herdsman, and her court are defenseless against the scythe of Time. Chronos, or Time, enters to sweep them away and, in spite of their pitiful pleas, prepares to do so, when a benignant mortal appears and saves them. It is Shakespeare, who by writing "A Midsummer Night's Dream," brought back the Little People and persuaded men once more to believe in them.

There is a good story of a Scottish minister who scoffed at the superstitions of his townsfolk, maintaining that there was no such thing as a fairy. One night, however, as he was returning home from a christening, the "Good People" caught him up and carried him a mile or two in air, tossing him about high above the church steeple, and then deposited him gently on the ground before his own door. From that day he was never heard to mention them again. How the story leaked out I cannot say, and I doubt its truth, because I know of no other instance in which the fairies took the trouble to convert a skeptic. Their treatment of the minister is quite foreign to what is elsewhere told of them. They usually reserve their favors and "rewards" for those who need no persuasion.

It is rumored that a certain American scholar who made Irish fairies the subject of his doctorate thesis and who went to Ireland to pick up material, returned to his native land convinced of their existence. This seems to me remarkable, and I can only sup-

pose that Mr. Yeats and Lady Gregory must have taken him to a fairy school. This was before the two little girls in Yorkshire took photographs of fairies and set one or two learned societies agog.

Shakespeare in a very real sense invented the English fairies as we now know them; for before his time they were somewhat ungainly, lubberly elves. The theory has been advanced that his fairies are not English at all, but Celtic, and that he first became acquainted with them through his mother, who seems to have been of Welsh lineage. However that may be, our fairies came into existence, to all intents and purposes, in Mercutio's speech ("Well, now, I see Queen Mab hath been with you") and in the Oberon and Titania scenes in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Here, and in the delightful "Nymphidia" of Michael Drayton, we have the dainty, gingerbread fairies in green caps and jerkins or dressed in garments of gossamer and butterfly scales, riding on bees, and sipping nectar from cowslip cups.

Outside Shakespeare's plays, never, I think, have the Little People been so delightfully sung as by Drayton in his story of the elf Pigwiggen, who dared to cast loving eyes at Queen Mab, and challenged Oberon to combat in the lists, and of Nymphidia, Mab's companion, who bewitched them both. The arming of Pigwiggen and the meeting in the lists is microscopically tremendous.

Himself he on an earwig set,  
Yet scarce he on his back could get,  
So oft and high he did curvet,  
Ere he himself could settle:  
He made him turn, and step, and bound,  
To gallop, and to trot the round,  
He scarce could stand on any ground,  
He was so full of mettle.

The irate champions are separated before any harm has been done—

And to the Fairy Court they went,  
With mickle joy and merriment,  
Which thing was done with good intent;

And thus I left them feasting.

It is all most excellent fooling. For sheer beauty and imaginative power, probably no fairy poem quite equals the "Kilmeny" of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd; but I am recalling here a few of the more trivial chronicles of fairyland, and among these I think that the palm must go, if not to the "Nymphidia," to the "Culprit Fay" of Joseph Rodman Drake. Drake's name is somewhat shadowy now, and his poems belong to the pathetic group that one always finds in second-hand book stores, and that seem never to find a purchaser. With his dear friend, Fitz-Green Halleck, however, he was in the middle of the last century prominent in the Knickerbocker School in New York, and his once famous fairy poem is historically interesting because it takes place on the banks of the Hudson. Drake was one of the first American writers to attempt "local color" in poetry.

But the poem is also interesting on its own account, for it is written with immense gusto or bravura and with considerable metrical skill. It tells how an "Ouphe" or male fairy, because he broke the fairy laws by falling in love with a human maid, was condemned by Oberon to perform two herculean labors: he must catch a drop of water as it fell from the side of a leaping sturgeon, and he must light his fairy lantern at the beams of a shooting-star. Both tasks he bravely performs, the first in a mussel-shell boat, the second mounted on a firefly. Then he returns home, and is forgiven.

But hark! from tower on tree-top high,  
The sentry elf his call has made,  
A streak is in the eastern sky:  
Shapes of moonlight! fit and fade!  
The hill-tops gleam in morning's spring,  
The skylark shakes his dappled wing,  
The day-glance glimmers on the lawn,  
The cock has crowed, and the fays are gone.

## The Restaurant des Moineaux

Most of us who are not very rich are still looking out for the ideal restaurant. . . . There is, however, one restaurant, or group of restaurants, in Paris to which I think the veriest curmudgeon could take no exception. The surroundings are ideal, the decorations above criticism, the service courteous and efficient, the prices flatly derisory, the cuisine—but as to that you have only to see the appetites of the patrons. It is called the Restaurant des Moineaux and it has branches all over Paris.

The headquarters are close to the Louvre, but the branch establishments all conform, with minor variations, to one general scheme. The floors are covered with carpets of a testful green; the sun in summer is excluded by a cunning arrangement of green trellis-work which, swaying to and fro as though moved by an unseen hand, makes for a pleasant coolness, and in the winter can be gathered up and put out of sight.

The managers of these restaurants are invariably respectable old gentlemen who wear frock coats and ribbons in their buttonholes. The waiters and waitresses—for there are waitresses as well—are of mature years and unblemished reputations. The most frequent customers are little gentlemen—I have never seen one who could really be called big—with smart brown hats and drab coats, and smooth gray waistcoats and the neatest of legs. A curious thing about them is that they might all be members of some great secret society, so similar are their habits. That is to say, they enter through the swing doors by a series of hasty, jerky steps

that can almost be called hops, with a quick nod to one side, a glance at the other, and another look behind. It is evident at once that they are men of business, always on the lookout. I am afraid, for the main chance, and in a desperate hurry to get through with their lunch and back to business again.

Sometimes even, the peacefulness of the proceedings is marred by actual quarrels. Scarcely has one gentleman secured his seat than there will be a bite and a squeak and a scuffle, and another gentleman has flown at him—and snatched away the dish which has just been set before him, and something like a general fracas has begun.

I forget if I mentioned that the name of the gentleman with the drab coat is Mr. Sparrow, and the select little restaurants are the pleasant little green gardens of Paris, and the waiters and waitresses are those pleasant humans who always have



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## At the Mouth of the Magra

something in their pockets for hungry dickey birds.

Every big city, from Paris to Peking and from Mexico to Montreal, has its chosen type of public garden and is proud of it; but those of Paris are unique, less for what they are than for what they are not. For on things that are almost as common as private gardens as public. To them the same small people—small human people I mean—come day after day, exactly as if they were their own private pleasures, and their nurses and their mothers occupy the same place on the same seats, exactly as if they had brought them with them—as sometimes, indeed, they do—and the same little typists eat their lunch—there is a sameness about that lunch very often, I fear—and the same old gentlemen and ladies, their pockets bulging with crumbs, display a rivalry that is almost acrimonious as to who shall have the largest acquaintance among the real proprietors and the faithful habitués of the Restaurant des Moineaux—Mr. Sparrow, Oliver Madox Hueffer, in The English Review.

## Star Music

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Winter night with a faint piece of moon  
Like a worn coin tossed on the ground  
The sky is dark, the stars are few  
A powder of frost-atoms, sparkling and fine  
Was swept from the drift-valleys into the light,  
Points of starred, geometric designs,  
Chipped out of perfectness—dust of the sky.  
When the mills of heaven ground patterns of fire.

The smooth, white curves of sculptured snow  
Were bound in star-silence, dumb with snow.  
Tensely still as a muted harp—  
And a few big stars were pulsating light.  
Dripping their fire in vanishing drops,  
White opals winked out of heaven like tears,  
Jewel-rare as the frost below—  
The scintillant star-shavings blown from the sky.

In the fathomless ether was a crystal trail,  
Where an army of small planets, needle-prick fine,  
Massed their strength for a single end,  
A phalanx of pearl where the Milky Way  
Brushed comet-luster of silver fire—  
A glissando of star-notes across the sky!

## The Lyric Sings

I would not ask, then, as some critics do, that a lyric should be thoughtless and careless, void of ideas, misty in utterance, and free from the restraining touch of art. I would ask only that it should have at its heart a vital and controlling emotion expressed in a song-like way; and I would measure its rank as a lyric, by the truth and beauty, the tenderness or the power, of the feeling, and by the purity of the art (in its most perfect result) hiding the traces of its own labour by which the poem sings us into harmony with the poet's mood.—Henry J. van Dyke

## On the Breakwater

O breadth and beauty and placid splendour of water,  
How fierce, for all the smooth quiet,  
Must be that secret sharpness of your waves' teeth  
Eating the drowned earth.

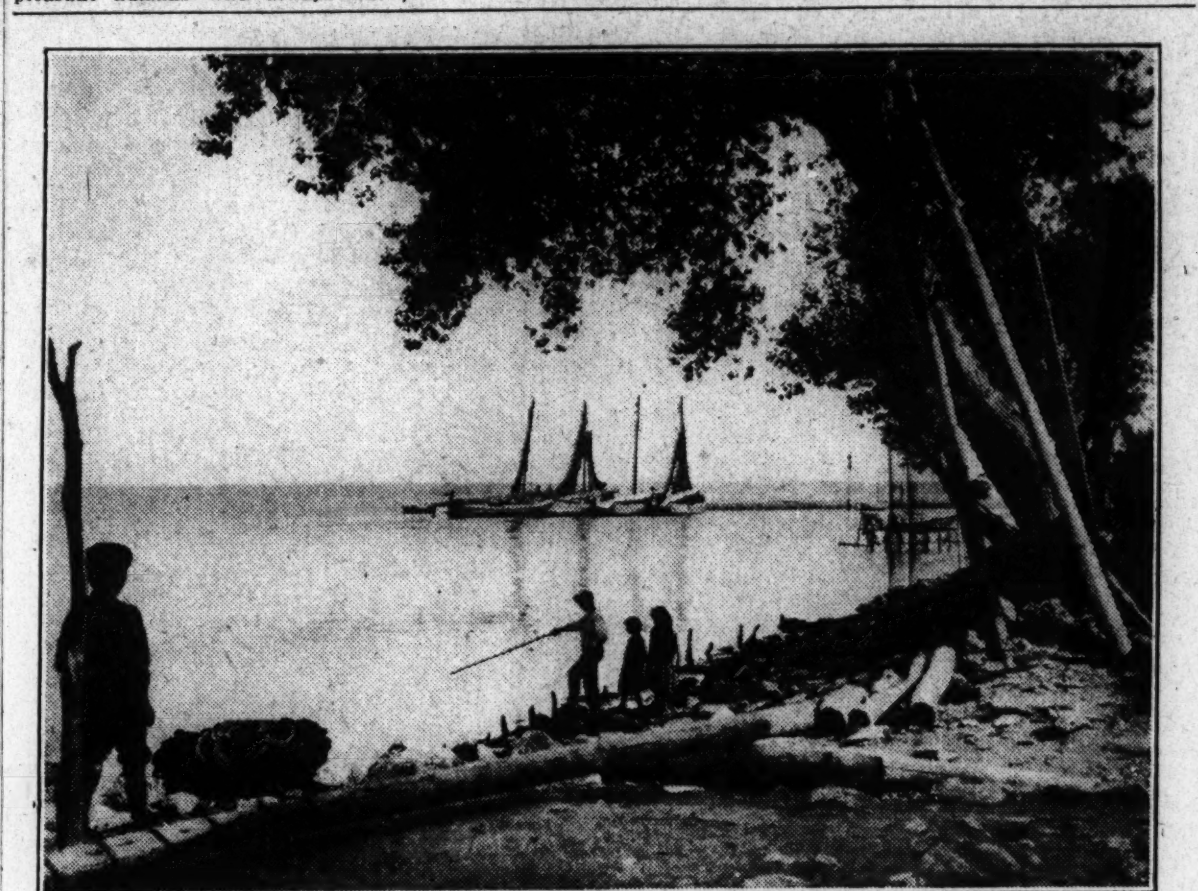
What bar has man to your unrelenting purpose?  
What are these pillars and high walls of wood  
And heaped stones  
Before the advancement of your soft delicate

Most subtle entrances?  
These jagged rocks,  
This chained solidity of beams  
And forged bands,  
Riveted unswerving,  
What is their strength against your patient  
Ceaseless tireless  
Pushing, pushing, pushing  
Of multitudinous impact.

—Helen Hoyt, in Voices

A Wicklow landscape in oils. How could he get the rain into his pictures? The coloring of Wicklow has the clearness of spring water, from the emerald and white of its daisied meadows to the purple bloom of its distant hills with the white fingers of the snow upon them. There is a freshness, I might almost say a naïveté in the coloring. There is a showeriness in Irish landscape, literature and character; and it is characteristic, in their mythology, that we should find the crocks of gold at the foot of the rainbow.

At Glendalough I met a man who held pronounced views on protective tariffs and similar things which have really nothing to do with water colors and Wicklow. Irishmen have a way of talking about their country which would touch the least susceptible Anglo-Saxon. Indeed an Irishman's patriotism seems most convincing when it is least practical, so that it is easier to believe in the Revival poets and the future of the country than in



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## At the Mouth of the Magra

AS ONE travels south from Genoa to Florence, after leaving Spezia, standing at the end of the great gulf of Spezia, one comes, after passing Arcola, with its lofty tower, to a broad river bed, which, if it be summer time, shows wide expanses of sun-parched stones, through which rivulets of water make their way,—rivulets that, after heavy rains, may swell and unite in one strong current rushing forward to pour itself into the sea. This is the Magra, the boundary between the provinces of Tuscany and Liguria, or, in earlier days, between Etruria and Liguria.

Its ancient name was Macra, and it is thus that Dante refers to it in the *Paradise*, "Macra . . . which parts the Genovese from the Tuscan." Down from the hills it flows, while above rise like the cries of eagles, the castles of the old lords of the Lunigiana, the strongholds of the Malaspina, of which, too, Dante speaks; and, traversing the level land at their base, not far from Sarzana, where the ruins of the castle of Castruccio Castracane lord of Lucca, still stand, finds its way, just south of the Gulf of Spezia, to the sea.

And here there is a peculiar charm and loveliness, due in part to that meeting and mingling of the fresh water and salt, of the journeying river with the ocean; in part to the natural beauty of the scene. Overhead the sky is the radiant blue of May, and the silvery olives, which grow down to the water's very edge, form an exquisite tracery against it as they whiten and shimmer in the breeze. Beneath spreads the broad blue and silver expanse of the clear water, mirroring the picturesque fishing boats with their rich-tinted sails. Along the shore the fisher-folk are at work, mending their nets, or spreading them to dry in the sun; such is the place where the Magra, with all its tributary waters it has gathered in its course, meets the sea.

## Water Colors in Wicklow

A mile or so out of Rathfarnham you touch the first hills of the Wicklow Mountains. After four or five miles you are climbing hard. By lunch time you have passed the last house on the old military road to Glendalough; and so pass to the heights where the only sounds are the tugging of the wind in the heather, the hiss of the rain, the cry of the curlew, the beat of a black ram on a rock above the bog, and the ring and scrape of your own boots on the flinty road. It is a country of gray sounds and of gray sights. The mountains roll away or hoist their shoulders out of the clouds; and the gray heather rustles and the rugged bog drips and oozes on either side. For ten Irish miles, they say, through Sally Gap, nothing but three ruined cottages and an eccentric road reminds one of civilization. Add to this the driving rain and the wind and you will appreciate what gladness things are valleys, and green fields, and crawling gorse blazing on the hillsides, and white cottages with the cobalt smoke winding from their chimneys, and the tang of turf, and the smell of larches in the spring at Glendalough.

Wicklow is a water-color county. I do not see how an artist could paint

Government. But, in any case, one would have to be very dull to remember politics at Glendalough. Yeats' lines about "The Lake Isle of Innisfree" came back to me. I heard,

"lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore."

and seeing the mountain side plunging into the lake, and smelling the larches, I suppose I may be forgiven the poetic desire for the "nine bean rows" and the "hive for the honey bee" and "evening full of the linnet's wings."

The next day picture me rambling into Rathdrum in very idle fashion. After the mountains it is pleasant to feel the hot breath of the gorse and breathe the deep-air of the woods. Rathdrum's white cottages blink at me towards tea-time. In the evening I sit on the hillside and hold monologue about the Irish poets. By the morning I have forgotten all about the Irish poets, and nearly miss the road as I make for Avoca. Some practical joker had turned the signpost round at the cross roads, but the Rathdrum postman, well versed in the picturesque topography of the neighborhood, came to my rescue. "To Avoca is it? Well, do you see this road here now, well you follow along straight until you get to the red gate above in the ground of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, and wheel around by the house which was occupied by the military. . . ."

In spite of all, I came upon the right road and got to Avoca and Woodenbridge through the kinder lowland country, with dandelions and primroses by the roadside and donkeys nibbling in the hedges every mile or so. Near the Meeting of the Waters, a shawled woman, who might have been the Thin Woman of Mrs. Macgrath blessed me as she asked alms, and quickly reversed her good wishes when I refused. Further on there was a man who said he had "four horses lost on him." At Avoca all the dogs were barking; and at Woodenbridge, which was the end of my journey, I indulged in the most solacing of occupations which can fall to the lot of the philosophical tramp: I sat on a bank and threw pebbles into the stream.

## Gautier's Style

The style of Gautier is masterly, both in prose and in verse, and perhaps nothing is more masterly than the difference between the one and the other. His poetry is almost the last word in chastity of form, in minute delicacy, in disciplined and scholarly grace. His prose is not less artistic, but it is naturally freer, more varied, more picturesque, with a quaint allusiveness and an abundance of graceful images. He was very widely read, and his vocabulary is remarkably rich. It is said that dictionaries were among his favorite reading, and one can well believe it. He rejoiced over a vivid and unusual word as over hid treasure, and when once he had found it he used it with an inflexible felicity. . . .

A few of his shorter poems will live as long as the language. Gautier was, in fact, one of those poets of the second rank, such as he himself delighted to study and appraise—one of those poets who have written a few immortal lyrics which are found in every anthology. When we think of him we are constantly reminded—notwith-

## Promptness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS in the seemingly small things of daily living we most often fail to measure up to the standards of perfection; and as life is made up of details, each time we fail in fulfilling the law of brotherly love, even in the minutest way, we are failing to be Christians in the true sense of the term. In one thing, especially, does humanity in general seem to fail in fulfilling the law of brotherly love, and that is in the lack of promptness in the keeping of appointments, in the fulfilling of promises; so much so that it has been necessary to enact laws, where affairs of state or human rights are concerned, assigning penalties for failure to perform such obligations. Thus, not infrequently, has humanity been made to obey.

Who has not, on arriving at a railway station, after looking at the bulletin board and finding his train many minutes or hours late, felt a sense of loss and, perhaps, discomfort; while, on the other hand, when he has found the words "On time" in white chalk opposite the number of his train, a sense of satisfaction has come into his thought. It is similar in our contact with friends and business associates. We do not hesitate to make appointments with those we know we can depend upon; and this quality of thought in another brings the same sense of quietude to us that the bulletin board with its "On time" brings to the traveler.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 514) we read, "In the figurative transmission from the divine thought to the human, diligence, promptness, and perseverance are likened to the cattle upon a thousand hills." These right qualities, treasured in thought and manifested in better daily living, are surely a right step towards the goal of true Christianity. Mrs. Eddy also says in the same book (p. 225), "Love is the liberator." Love liberates us from bondage to a belief that we are benefited by disregarding the rights of others. Love awakens in us a desire to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. In his epistle to the Romans, Paul declared, after outlining sundry duties devolving upon Christians: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law."

We love to think of the stellar universe in its grand and orderly move-

teenth century, of Shilley and Lovelace and Craslow, poets who had a limited range but a marvelous style, and each of whom wrote a few poems that are of a flawless perfection. In recollective fancy, in verbal felicity, in grace of form, in precision of art, there is a real parallel between the Frenchman and the best of our Caroline and Jacobean poets.—Henry Bett, in London Quarterly Review.

## Amerindian Song

All these I have mentioned  
With Wawanut;  
I have mentioned all the seasons and the stars  
To Wawanut.

All the little steadfast stars  
And the Walkers of the Night,  
Where the flying light of sun is caught  
and hidden,  
I have named them to Wawanut.

I have named the Thunder.  
With his moccasins of dark cloud  
Walking on the mountain.  
I have named the Tpvukmal.  
The clean March water  
Washing down the last year's leaves.  
And the little silver rains,  
The many-footed rains  
Dancing with the meadowlarks  
Round the roots of the rainbow.  
—Mary Austin, in "The American Rhythm."

## The Earliest Home

The house of my first remembrance, the house that to my last hour on earth will seem home to me, stood in a small green hollow on the verge of a wide heath. Its five upper windows faced far eastwards towards the weather-eroded tower of a village which rambled down the steep inclination of a hill. And, walking in its green old garden—ah, Richard, the crocuses, the wallflowers, the violets!—you could see in the evening the standing fields of corn, and the dark furrows where the evening star was stationed; and a little to the south, upon a crest, a rambling wood of fir-trees and bracken.

The house, the garden, the deep, quiet orchard, all had been a wedding gift to my mother from a great-uncle, a very old lady in a kind of turban, whose shrewd eyes used to watch me out of her picture, sitting in my high cane chair at meal-times—with not a little keenness; sometimes, I fancied, with a faint derision. Here passed by, to the singing of the lark, and the lamentation of autumn wind and rain, the first long line of all these heaped-up, inextricable years. Even now, my heart leaps up with longing to see again with those untutored eyes the lofty clouds of evening; to hear again as then I heard it the two small notes of the yellow-hammer piping from his green spray. I remember every room of the old house, the steep stairs, the cool, apple-scented pantry; I remember the cobbles by the scullery, the well, . . . the bleak and whistling elm; but best of all I remember the unmeasured splendour of the heath, with its gorse, and its deep canopy of sunny air, the haven of every wild bird of the morning.—Walter de la Mare, in "The Riddle and Other Tales."

ments; and when mankind awakens to know that divine Principle governs all His ideas with perfect, orderly precision, it will, in turn, manifest diligence, promptness, and order. The knowledge of God's government of the entire universe will show that one idea does not take from another, does not inconvenience or discommode another; but that all are governed in harmony and love. Are we not all children of the one Parent; and have we not all one motive, one desire, and that to do those things pleasing to our Father-Mother God? As each one who awakens to man's sonship in God puts into practice his understanding of the true brotherhood of man, the world will be gently transformed into one great family, or, as Mrs. Eddy puts it in *Science and Health* (p. 577), "as one Father with His universal family, held in the gospel of Love."

We are not called upon to make sacrifices of ourselves; we are called upon only to be honest, for the eighth commandment of the Mosaic Decalogue says, "Thou shalt not steal." Some may feel this may be putting it a little harshly; but whenever we are using time that does not belong to us but to another, we are not being honest. After a while, if we persist in being thoughtless of our obligations, our friends and associates begin to regard us with distrust. All should awaken to man's true selfhood as the perfect idea of divine Mind, reflecting all the attributes of God. As one rises in thought to the recognition of man's relation to God, he sees that man has only those qualities that are of God; he becomes imbued with a new sense of power and dominion over all the claims of evil; he gains strength through reliance on God; he wins purity of purpose; and the unlovely qualities of the so-called carnal mind fade away.

We may not all be called upon to do what are called the big things in helping the world to greater achievements; but we can, in our own individual lives, do our bit in fulfilling the law of brotherly kindness.

"The heavens declare the glory of Him who made all things; Each day repeats the story. To earth's remotest border His mighty power is known; In beauty, grandeur, order, His handiwork is shown."

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1923

## EDITORIALS

WE WISH we could fully follow Mr. Henry Morgenthau, diplomatist and financier, in the flattering estimate which he puts, in another column on this page, upon the motives which resulted in the heavy oversubscription of the Austrian loan in the American market. It is quite true that that loan, or the \$25,000,000 of it allotted to American subscribers, was oversubscribed four times. But more than \$100,000,000 of the same loan was equally enthusiastically taken up in England and other countries. If American acceptance of one-fifth this opportunity for profitable investment is to envelop that Nation in an aroma of peculiar benevolence, what about the other peoples who were equally avid for the bonds? We apprehend that large premiums to the bankers who offered the loan, the sale at a price which nets the buyer 8 per cent, and the fact that the loan is guaranteed by eight of the most powerful members of the League of Nations, were more powerful factors in enlisting American interest than "heartfelt sympathy" or any desire "to rehabilitate Europe."

### Heartfelt Sympathy at 8 Per Cent

In commenting thus upon Mr. Morgenthau's optimism, the Monitor has no desire to seem cynical. But Wall Street is not the American people, nor is lending money at 8 per cent so great an exercise of philanthropy as to deserve laudation—particularly when the security is approved. Great Britain is one of the nations which guarantee this loan—an agreement in which the United States took no part. Great Britain further subscribed for a greater part of the loan than did the United States. We see, therefore, no reason for Americans to lay the flatteringunction to their souls that they are especially inviting the respectful applause and admiration of the world.

Mr. Morgenthau thinks they do. He finds that "the almost reverent respect for America everywhere in the world" still exists, "although slightly clouded at present." Will buying guaranteed foreign securities at 8 per cent dispel that cloud? And why should "the British Empire enjoy a substantially lesser share" of that respect when not only do its people buy quite as many of the bonds, but its Government guarantees them in all the markets of the world?

Mr. Morgenthau weakens his real argument by laying undue stress upon this Wall Street operation as a symptom of American sentiment. When he pleads for American participation in the organized effort to restore stability to Europe, he is on firm ground. At present the United States is not doing one single specific thing to advance that end. It is not a member of the League of Nations. It is outside the World Court of International Justice. It takes no share in guaranteeing the emergency loan made to Austria. It is in no position to take any part in assistance to sorely distressed Germany. Perhaps, for the time being, this attitude of aloofness may appear profitable to the American people. But when they enable international bankers to earn profitable premiums by floating a loan on which the lenders get 8 per cent, they ought not, and do not expect, therefore, to be held up as earnest international philanthropists, moved by sentiments of "heartfelt sympathy."

In a speech recently delivered before the delegates to the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at Atlantic City, A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, made quite plain the reasons why he objects to what he referred to as the unreasonable interference of governments in business. The theme is one upon which politicians, captains of industry and political economists generally seem to like to discourse. But the disconcerting and confusing result of all the discussion, noticeable always, is due to the inability or the refusal of those who do the talking to agree, as a condition precedent, as to what is unreasonable interference. Mr. Bedford has not greatly illuminated the situation by his recent remarks.

It may be granted, as Mr. Bedford seems desirous of making it appear, that the tendency, at least in the United States, is constantly in the direction of greater, rather than less, interference by the Government in the conduct of what is generally referred to as "big business." And it is interesting to note the significant fact that whereas the demand of captains of industry formerly was for the absolute non-interference of the public, through state and federal governments, with the conduct and management of industries to which the laborer must look for employment, the people for necessary supplies of essential commodities, and the Government itself for revenues in the form of taxes, the effort now, following a partial concession of the public's right, is for mitigation of those regulatory rules which a prudent people has insisted upon prescribing and enforcing.

Care should be taken that too much heed is not given to the somewhat catchy phrase pleading for "Less government in business and more business in government." It is the favorite slogan of those who resent even reasonable interference and regulation, and not the rallying cry of those who see reason in the effort of the people to protect themselves against commercial greed and the monopolization of those resources in which they claim a common interest and ownership. Those regulations now imposed have not depleted or seriously imperiled the fortunes of such persons as Mr. Bedford represents in his official capacity. They have nothing to complain about, and much for which more considerate monopolists might reasonably be grateful.

The prosperous profiteers are not the ones who inaugurated, although they did make necessary, the present

policies of regulation and control, and it seems quite certain that they will not be the ones to induce a reversal of those policies. It would not be easy for them to show that they have suffered greatly, or that their future prosperity is threatened.

THE conference of British and American professors of English, held in New York recently, sought to inaugurate a campaign with a much larger purpose than the smoothing out and elimination of mere inaccuracies in speech on either side of the ocean. While improvement is sought in the methods of teaching the English language, this is incidental merely to the larger purpose of establishing a better understanding of the common literature and common thought of the peoples concerned.

### The "Better Speech" Campaign

Much has been written, both humorously and seriously, of the peculiarities and vagaries of the American dialect. But the basis of the language spoken in the United States, as Mr. Augustus Thomas, the playwright, observed while speaking at the conference, is "that of the cultivated English gentleman." But perhaps it is more than that. The true basis of the language of every people is the thought of which that language is the expression, either in the spoken word or in literature. Peculiarities of vernacular are unimportant. They change or fade, sometimes to be entirely obliterated or to become softened or smoothed out by the indefinable processes peculiar to a country where communication and the exchange of thought is encouraged by travel and interchange.

As between the widely separated regions and peoples of the United States, the differences in language usage are as noticeable as between England and America. But these differences are nonessential so long as common thought is expressed and a common purpose idealized. American scholars, and especially teachers and writers, properly regard England as the fountain-head of English literature. There was found the soil in which the all-embracing language was propagated, and where its mastery was completed by the writers of the King James version of Holy Writ and by the immortal Bard of Avon. Thus it is highly appropriate that the conference just held should mark, virtually, the tercentenary of the publication of Shakespeare's first folio.

Accepting the statements of some of the professors from English universities, there appears to be need of more thorough teaching of the English language in American schools and colleges. It has been found, they say, that the holders of high degrees from institutions of learning in the United States have not infrequently been found unable, because they were lacking in the necessary background, to carry on higher studies in English literature. This finding is one of the greatest importance, and its truth no doubt is easily established. Even those who have not specialized in the teaching of English have been compelled to observe the prevalence, among both graduates and undergraduates of American colleges, of what Professor Chandler of the University of Cincinnati refers to as "freshman English." There are evidences of a deplorable lack, in preparatory schools and in the colleges, of an appreciation of the need of mastering a proper means of expression.

Interchanges similar to those begun at the recent conference will emphasize existing needs. No American scholar desires to rest under the handicap which ignorance of his own language imposes. It is not improbable that the feeling among college men and women has been to regard the need of perfecting themselves in English as secondary to the ambition to master other branches of learning. They too often have been inclined to regard English as a high school study, to be dropped and forgotten in the quest for the hidden gems of knowledge which seem more alluring and more to be desired.

THE decade between the years 1920 and 1930 marks many important and interesting tercentenary dates in New England. They are likewise important dates in the history of the development, first of the colonies, and then of the states which now form the American Union. Early in August of the present year the thriving city of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, will fittingly observe, on land and sea, the three-hundredth anniversary of its founding. Later in the same month the city of Gloucester, in Massachusetts, will observe the tercentenary of its settlement by a group of fishermen from Dorchester, England. The tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims, in 1620, was recently fittingly observed.

History was rapidly made in those earlier years. One who walks up and down the easy inclines in the interior of the Pilgrims' Monument at Provincetown and reads the inscriptions on the tablets placed there, cannot fail to be impressed by the close succession of the dates of the founding of the settlements which have since become important and beautiful cities. The New World had wafted its invitation and its promise across the Atlantic, and men and women came in hopeful response thereto. We look about us today to discover in what measure that promise has been kept, and are inclined to believe that the individualism and personal liberty vouchsafed have been accorded in fullest measure.

But the important fact should be realized that the founders of the colonies, inviting the world to share the privileges which they believed they had made secure for themselves, could do no more than present an ideal. Against the flood of immigration, at first sparse and scattering, and then engulfing and almost overwhelming, they were powerless unless those coming after them chose to see as they saw, think as they thought, and stand ready to give all in defense of their sacred institutions.

Then, indeed, democracy was on trial. It was a magnificent adventure in behalf of human liberty and freedom of conscience. Who shall say today that the trust

has not been safeguarded and protected? Americans who retain the true inspiration which induced the early sacrifices in behalf of independence believe the experiment has resulted in a tremendous achievement. Even where the first settlements were built, even in those cities where three hundred years of growth is now being celebrated, there are many newcomers from lands which for two hundred years after Colonial times remained undisturbed by the actuating impulses of the new freedom. These have come to be taught something of the unquenchable passion which impelled the founders and which has sustained, throughout the centuries, the ideals which have been the basis of humanity's hope and the beacon marking its goal.

The returning cycle brings with it its own responsibilities. These are, that the people of today see to it that no foundation stone be removed from the structure so prayerfully and so painstakingly erected. The people of America should recommit themselves to the sacred cause of government by, for, and of the people, pledging themselves to preserve and defend those reasonable safeguards which wisdom and experience have provided.

It is a strange thing that beauty should still be so difficult of definition now that it is accepted as an essential of life. Men have never been able to dispense with it, though they have not always been conscious of their need. When their time was filled with fighting and hunting and digging, we know how one "happened" to stay behind "and trace quaint patterns with a burnt stick upon a gourd," as he would not have been allowed to do for long had there been no pleasure to the others in the gourds he decorated. From the beginning, scarcely a period or an interval in history can be pointed to when the beauty of decoration was not eagerly sought for personal and domestic and public use. And yet, few authorities can agree in their endeavor to explain in just what the beauty we crave really consists, even if they admit that beauty does exist and that it is not good for man to live without it.

There is now, as with primitive man, the one who stays behind and creates beauty—the artist. But he is outnumbered by the hundreds who manufacture ugliness and pass it off on the people as beauty. In this respect, savages, while left to themselves, were happier than we are. So much ugliness is foisted upon the world that beauty's great safeguard is the museum, for without it the beauty cultivated and perfected through the centuries might perish, and no model, no standard, survive for men and women who have ceased to rely upon their own instinct for the beautiful. But it seems as if, in some mysterious way, beauty has been able to triumph over its most determined enemies and weather the worst storms. At the darkest moment a champion appears.

In the Old World, conditions are not so desperate; tradition has seen to that. But the outlook for beauty was not promising in the brand-new Americas with towns springing up over night and tradition in the making. Watch the growth of those towns, however, and no sooner can they boast anything approaching civic life than a museum is started and citizens vie with each other to endow and fill it. Of course, everything depends upon what they fill it with, but at least it is a reminder that the manufacturer's goods are not the sole standard, that art has been indispensable in the past, and that it can be of service to people today, dignifying life and adding to its pleasures. For this reason, no matter what economies the nation or the state or the municipality is compelled to make, it should not tighten its purse strings where its museums are concerned. There were enough wise people in England to realize this and protest when the British Government proposed to balance small appropriations by an entrance fee to the British Museum, just as there were enough wise people in New York to rejoice when the Brooklyn Museum at last got its large appropriation to finish its building and so add to its usefulness to every class of citizens.

## Editorial Notes

WHEN Mr. J. T. Grein recently inaugurated in the east end of London a "People's Theater," to correspond with the "Old Vic" in the south of the city, he more than commanded success—he heartily deserved it, although he was doing little more than develop the idea which Lena Ashwell had promulgated in her "Once-a-Week Players." It must have taken more than ordinary faith in human nature, however, to start such a venture as a repertory theater for the production of the best modern plays in English in Whitechapel High Street. It is said that there is to be at first a deliberate, and doubtless wise, avoidance of the Shakespearean and classical productions associated with the "Old Vic."

HARROW and Eton have vied with each other, in friendly rivalry, as the English schools from which many of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain have come. The new Premier, Mr. Baldwin, is the first Harrovian to obtain the honor since Lord Palmerston, whose Ministry came to a close in 1865. Prior to this date, however, there had been five Harrovian Prime Ministers since the formation of Mr. Perceval's Government in 1809. And following it there were five Etonian Prime Ministers up to the fall of Lord Balfour's Government in 1905.

AN HISTORIC publishing house begins its advertisement of a new novel's engrossing character thus:

DOPE!  
MURDER!!!  
ABDUCTION!!!

And yet we recall some very stinging rebukes to the practitioners of yellow journalism appearing now and then in the editorial departments of Harper's Magazine.

## America's Great Opportunity

By HENRY MORGENTHAU

THE great success of the Austrian loan in America proves conclusively that the American public, including its hard-headed investors, is ready to give, in addition to its heartfelt sympathy, its financial assistance to rehabilitate Europe. There is no reason why this Austrian experience should not be applied on a larger scale to any or all of the European countries. The American financiers, having received such enthusiastic approval for their participation in this Austrian enterprise, are undoubtedly now encouraged to assume much greater responsibilities as to any other similar future European loan.

The plan to help Austria or any other European country would never have succeeded if the American people were not ready to put into practical effect their strong humanitarian tendencies to help Europe—especially if such help can be rendered on a sound business basis. The United States is the richest and most powerful Nation in the world. It has reached a point where it must choose one of two paths. It can go on enlarging its domestic prosperity, and further prove the old adage, "To him that hath shall be given." That path will, however, lead it to the inescapable decline which sets in whenever a nation loses the conception of world service; or it can keep alive its spiritual quality by choosing the other path—the broad ideal of human betterment—and by living up to the moral justification of its destiny; but it is already realizing that it is not easy to keep on this latter path—a huge modern democracy, possessed of such unlimited human appetites and selfish desires.

The hesitation of the American people during the past few years to seize their opportunity and embark on international policy has been due chiefly to the fear that a few self-seeking leaders in Europe may divert American aid to their own selfish purposes, and strengthen the reaction and the militarism which keeps them in power. This is an exact parallel to the diffidence of the short-sighted rich man, who fears that demagogues and self-appointed leaders may reap the benefit of his contributions to social betterment. It fails to consider the most important factor of all—the appreciation of the masses of the people of true disinterestedness, which was so pathetically shown in the almost reverent respect for America everywhere in the world in the closing years of the war period.

Though slightly clouded at present, that respect still exists; it is America's most profound moral asset in the world. The British Empire enjoys a substantially lesser share of it, yet England is intelligent enough to make use of the moral impendence whenever it enters its policy, and it has the keenest and most disinterested group of international administrators of any nation, who never fail to let the world understand and appreciate the unselfishness that should be a vital part of far-seeing British imperial policy. The less experienced Government of the United States almost assumes to be ashamed of its idealism, and has repeatedly reminded the world that it does not deserve the American reputation for enlightenment and disinterestedness. With the masses, however, nothing can ever destroy the eternal hope that the American people, whatever any American government does, will finally prove to their friends. On this spirit of kinship and common idealism the expectations of the new world after the war inevitably rested, and still validly remains. The only question to be asked is by what means America shall rise to its opportunity.

I have the greatest sympathy with the campaigns of education and propagation which are endeavoring to secure an early decision from America to go into the League of Nations. The League is functioning, and the United States will eventually join it, but pro-League campaigners should remember that the present Senate is so constituted that this country will be unable to start actual negotiations on this subject until after March 4, 1925. Until that time it is necessary to seek other means of administrative and financial assistance to Europe. Fortunately, there are ways on which practical men of all parties can concentrate at the present moment, with very considerable hopes of success. Especially, there is the way indicated at the opening of this article, the firm initiation of a financial and economic conference, as great a conference in its world opportunity for service and in its diplomatic consequence as the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament itself.

The spade work for this conference has already been done. The Department of State is virtually committed to it, and let us hope that Secretary Hughes will soon take the necessary steps to make it a fact. The International Chamber of Commerce at Rome showed that European business men heartily welcome it, and that American business men, in full and representative strength at that conference, are ready to have the United States take the lead. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at its recent annual meeting in the City of New York, cordially and unstintingly approved of such a course. Why is nothing being done? Perhaps the success of the Austrian loan, which showed with what instant success a sound plan for international rehabilitation is met in America, will arouse the Government from its lethargy, and remind it that only a commanding American leadership can cope with the increasingly critical and perilous situation abroad.

Is it because America is so engrossed in its own prosperity that it is becoming harder every day to think of the slough of despond and of the precarious economic structure of Europe? Bunyan in "Pilgrim's Progress" showed for all time that the slough of despond in which some men, as deserving as others, are forced to live exerts a pernicious effect on the Good Man's life—if Americans think of themselves in such exalted terms. The truth is that America, like the rich man's house, is set on a hill. It is in full view of mankind, and the very vital essence which keeps its own life going, to say nothing of the very good will of the rest of the world with which it must live and with which its economic fortunes are bound up, obliges it to lend a helping hand in time of stress. America's colleges, its great foundations, its far-reaching instrumentalities for private foreign assistance and religious enterprises, are rooted in a fundamental of disinterestedness which has convinced the world, notwithstanding all its amazing acquisitiveness and prosperity, that the American heritage is a free and liberal benefit for mankind. Its failure to live up to that reputation will be not its own, but mankind's greatest tragedy, and its justification of it is still America's magnificent opportunity.